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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH

OF

Oxford;

ILLUSTRATED BY

A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,

OF

VIEWS, PLANS, ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS, AND DETAILS

OF THAT EDIFICE;

WITH

Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops,

AND OF

OTHER EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH.

BY

JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

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1821.

C. Whittingham, College House, Chiswick.

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TO

THE RIGHT REVEREND

THOMAS BURGESS, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S,

DEAN OF BRECON, PREBENDARY OF DURHAM,

F.R. AND A.S. ETC.

AUTHOR OF SEVERAL LEARNED AND INTERESTING WORKS

ON THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF THE

Christian Church,

AS WELL AS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

OF ANTIQUITY AND CLASSICAL LITERATURE;

THIS VOLUME,

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

J. BRITTON.

London, May 1, 1821.

PREFACE.

Although the Cathedral of Oxford is not so large, so diversified in its architecture, so rich in its details, or so interesting in its monuments and history, as the generality of our English cathedrals; yet it presents considerable claims to the attention of the architectural and ecclesiastical antiquary. In preparing the accompanying letter-press, I have carefully collated and compared all the published accounts of this edifice, and have adduced all the facts and probable evidence that I could obtain, to elucidate its history. It is to be regretted that these have not proved more abundant and satisfactory; but I presume that in the collections of Anthony a, Wood, and Gutch; Dugdale, and his late editors, Caley, Ellis, and Bandinell; Chalmers, and other local writers, every archive and original document, any ways connected with this fabric, have been consulted, and their most essential parts brought forward. I own it would have gratified me had I been enabled to consult the "Registers of St. Frideswide's Priory;" one of which is preserved in the chapter-house of Christ Church; but I was informed that it would only be a loss of time, as it had been carefully and often examined already for the purpose of elucidating the history of the Priory and Church.

In representing the architecture of this edifice, I have thought it advisable to give such sections, elevations, and details, as were calculated to display the true forms of the arches, and peculiar decorative members; and thus afford the architectural antiquary materials by which he might make comparisons, and deduce inferences. This is rendered the more material from the very inaccurate prints in King's "Munimenta Antiqua," Carter's "Antient Architecture," and other works. It would have been easy to have produced more effective and picturesque prints; and thereby have pleased such persons as prefer *pretty* pictures, and striking contrasts of light and shadow, to the more useful, scientific, and satisfactory mode of accurate delineation by architectural elevations, sections, and plans.

On reviewing the Prints in this volume, I am however willing to acknowledge that they are inferior in picturesque effect and style of finishing to those of my former Cathedrals. This has arisen from various causes which are irremediable, but which I am confi-

dent will be obviated in the embellishments of subsequent works. I cannot indeed submit to any "falling off;" or allow the "Cathedral Antiquities" to deteriorate in style or character, as they advance in progress. If I cease to deserve the confidence and patronage of those persons who have generously encouraged me thus far, I am well aware they will cease their patronage; for our compact is mutual: theirs to derive information and gratification, and mine to afford it by eagerly seeking to secure the same to myself.

It is my wish, as it is my duty, to please all classes of readers, if possible; but when this cannot be done, I must endeavour to satisfy the demands of those who are presumed to have the most taste on such subjects, and improve the knowledge and judgment of others who are not too arrogant to receive instruction, or too obstinately determined in their own theories to admit the evidence of facts. When I commenced the "Cathedral Antiquities," I fancied that perspective and picturesque views of those noble edifices, would be satisfactory to nearly all classes of readers; but I soon perceived my error, and found that they afforded no practical information to the architect, or to the fastidious antiquary. They required correct geometrical elevations, sections, and details; because these only gave the true forms and proportions of arches, columns, and other members of buildings. Some perspective views are now, as they will hereafter, be introduced, principally to show the effects of a whole building, or of such portions as are distinguished for architectural beauty, grandeur, or combination.

To Dr. Smith, the treasurer of Christ Church, I present my best acknowledgments for many acts of civility: to John Nash, Esq., architect to the king; to the Rev. Jos. Coneybeare, and to the Rev. James Ingram, I am also obliged for kind and friendly assistance in promoting my researches.

The present history and illustrations have been long in progress, but unavoidable delays have arisen, from causes, which I could not control; a detail of which it will be useless to repeat. The work is now respectfully submitted to the kindness and candour of the reader; and it is confidently hoped that he will exercise both these generous qualities in the examination of, and in his comments on, its execution.

The History and Illustrations of Canterbury Cathedral will immediately follow, and it is calculated that the volume will be completed in March, 1822.

History and Antiquities

OF

OXFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Chap. I.

PECULIARITIES OF THIS CATHEDRAL:—STORY OF ST. FRIDESWIDE, AND OF ALGAR:—SUCCESSIVE OCCUPANTS OF THE PRIORY:—FOUNDATION, ETC. OF CARDINAL COLLEGE, OR CHRIST CHURCH.

THERE are peculiarities in the history and architecture of Oxford cathedral which cannot be uninteresting to the antiquary and to the general reader. As part of an antient monastic foundation[1], and of a modern protestant establishment, as a chapel to a noble college, and as connected with many distinguished personages and national events, the see and church now under consideration, will be found to afford abundant materials for the historian and the architectural antiquary. Associated as they are with the most famous college of the kingdom, it will be almost impossible to separate the annals of the one from those of the others; yet it will be the primary object of the present work to develope the history of the Cathedral, and limit its views chiefly to the fabric and to its immediate appendages. In order to render this intelligible, we must necessarily advert to

[1] Cardinal College,—Henry VIII's College—Christ Church or College, has grown out of two dissolved monasteries of black canons;—*i. e.* the Abbey of Oseney and the Priory of St. Frideswide.

the first foundation of a religious house on this site, and we must also notice the monkish romance or legendary fable respecting its founders. The latter is regarded by many persons as an essential part of monastic or ecclesiastical history; but to the rational inquirer, it can only serve to illustrate the lamentable ignorance and weakness of one class of the community, and the impositions practised by another.

A convent was built and endowed here early in the eighth century, by Didan, who has been called by some writers a *sub-regulus*, or viceroy[2], by others a duke, and again a *king* of Oxford[3]; all evidently erroneous titles. He was probably one of the Mercian earls. His daughter Frideswide, with twelve other "noble virgins," having devoted themselves to monastic seclusion, were established in a convent here; which was dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints[4]. In this sacred retreat Frideswide unfortunately attracted the criminal desires of Algar, a Mercian Prince[5], from whose importunities she escaped to a retired place, called Benton, or Benson, or Bensington, about ten miles from Oxford, where she was for some time concealed from her lover; but being afterwards discovered and pursued, she returned to Oxford, followed so closely by Algar that she began to despair of security by her own exertions, and fervently implored the protection of heaven, which suddenly interposed in defence of the purity of the fair votary, by an awful miracle. As he entered the city, Algar was struck with blindness; which severe visitation brought him to a sense of his impiety. With great contrition he implored the intercession of Frideswide for restoration to sight, which the virgin compassionately granted; and so effectual were her prayers, that his blindness was removed, says William of Malmsbury, as suddenly as it had been inflicted.

[2] Johannes Tinemuthensis, Bibl. Bodl. lib. xvii. cap. 210; Dugdale's Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 143. Ed. 1817.

[3] Regist. Oseney, Bibl. Cotton. Vitel. F. xvi. fol. 4. 6; Dugdale's Mon. ut sup.

[4] Ex libello incerti authoris de vitâ Sanctæ Fredeswidæ virginis; Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 342.

[5] He is called a Welsh king by some authors, and by others an earl of Leicester, and is said to have threatened to consume the town of Oxford with fire, unless the inhabitants found and prevailed on Frideswide to live with him.

Frideswide afterwards lived in a solitary and religious manner at Thornebyry, subsequently called Bensey, where her sanctity became eminently remarkable; and where a spring, whose waters first gushed from the earth at her powerful invocation (according to legendary story), continued during several centuries to attract the credulous and superstitious[6]. Such is the legend of St. Frideswide, of which the miraculous parts will obtain little credit in this sceptical age; but it must be confessed that they were firmly believed by our ancestors, as they are even in the present day by many persons whose faith supercedes their reason. It was long imagined that the celestial vengeance, excited by the offence of Algar, and the influence of the Saint, had doomed to destruction every British king who should dare to enter the gates of Oxford[7]; and the visit of Henry III. to the monastery of St. Frideswide, in 1264, was by some considered as a great effort of courage, by others as irreligious presumption. But the monarch's safe return put an end to this popular belief[8].

The date of the dedication of the church to St. Frideswide is uncertain. In some charters of the reign of Henry I. it is styled the Church of the Holy Trinity in Oxford; but we find that in 1180, as Wood states, or according to others in 1188, the relics of the saint were removed from an obscure situation in the church to one more suitable to their importance. "At which solemnity the king, bishops, and nobles being present, were

[6] Leland's Collectanea, ut supra.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Robert of Gloucester, speaking of this visit, says (vol. ii. p. 545)

"Suththe seinte Fretheswithe was me nuste King non,
That withinne the zates of Oxenforde dorste ride ne gon.
The king was among the freres, and hii manion
Radde him wor to wenden in, and nameliche frere Ion
Of Balsom, and that he mizte, thorn Gode's grace, hii sede,
In with god deuocion go withoute drede.
* * * * * * * * *
And he wende to Seinte Fretheswithe, as no king ne com er,
Sutthe Seinte Fritheswithe was, vale hundred zer,—"

Godwin, in his Catalogue &c. says that many kings before the conquest and after "repayred hither, as Burchardas, Canutus, Harold, K. Stephen, Henry I. and the Second."

then and after divers miracles wrought both on clerical and laical people, causing thereby the fame of the saint to spread far and near[9]."

It was probably about this time that the church was dedicated to her. In 1289 the shrine of the patroness was translated into a more venerated spot in the new church, or, as stated by some writers, a more costly shrine had been several years before prepared for this purpose[10]. It appears to have been plundered in 1308[11].

An account of the miracles attributed to the saint and her relics was written by Prior Philip, who presided over the monastery at the time of the first removal of the relics of St. Frideswide, and this book is yet extant among the Digby manuscripts in the Bodleian library. Such was the veneration in which this sainted lady was held, that Wood informs us, a custom prevailed in Oxford, from the time of the translation of her relics, for the chancellor and scholars of the University, in the middle of Lent, and on the day of the ascension of our Saviour, to go in a general procession to her Church, as to the Mother Church of the University and town, there to pray, to preach, and to offer oblations on her shrine.

Subsequent to the death of Frideswide very little is recorded respecting this monastery: except that many superstitious stories and miracles were disseminated concerning its patron saint, its sanctity &c. for the purpose of augmenting the revenues. Didan the founder, his wife Saffrida, and his sainted daughter Frideswide, were buried within the walls of the church. The nuns appear to have remained in peaceable possession of the house till November, 1002, when the priory was burnt, and its inmates massacred. In 1004 king Ethelred the Second began to rebuild the premises, and some authors refer the present church to that era. In 1015 the same monarch, meditating signal vengeance on the Danes, invited them to Oxford, with an intention of slaughtering them. They were attacked, overpowered, and some of them seeking refuge in the tower of the church, perished by

[9] Wood's Annals, edit. Gutch. 4to. Oxford, 1792—1796. vol. i. p. 166. who refers to Philippus Prior, S. Frideswydæ in lib. MS. de Miraculis S. Frideswydæ in Bib. Bodl. Digby 177.

[10] Ib. p. 329.

[11] Ib. 374.

fire[12]; but it is not stated that the building was consumed at the same time[13]. In 1049 the priory was invaded by the monks of Abingdon, who formally ejected the nuns from their home, and placed *secular* canons in their stead. These were not allowed to remain long in possession, for in 1060 they were also expelled, in consequence of having wives, by order of King Edward, at the instance of Pope Nicholas II.; and *regular* canons were appointed to occupy the house and property. Another struggle ensued, and the married monks succeeded in regaining possession. They were again expelled after the Norman conquest, and Henry the First gave the monastery, in 1111, to Roger, bishop of Salisbury, who appointed Guymond, or Wymond, the king's chaplain, to be prior, and he appropriated the house to regular augustine canons[14]. Dugdale, Willis, Tanner, Fiddes, and other writers, ascribe, with much probability, the building of the present church to this prior. From his decease till the time of the reformation there were twenty-five other priors who reigned successively, but who did very few acts to entitle their names to be recorded with either gratification or praise.

The history of the priory from that time till 1523 is of little interest.

[12] Rapin confounds this massacre with that of 1012; and Godwin refers the event to 847.

[13] William of Malmsbury says that he had read "the history of this transaction which is reposited in the archives of that Church."—History of the Kings of England, translated by Sharpe, 220.

[14] The date of this event is referred by some writers to 1121 and 1122; but the gift of the manor of Knyttinton to the "Prior and canons" of St. Frideswide in 1116, as related by Kennet (in Paroch. Antiq. p. 86), tends to justify the first date. Guymond is stated to have obtained the favour of his monarch by an ingenious clerical artifice, as Bishop Roger had done before. Observing that the king lavished preferments on illiterate men, whilst his own learning was overlooked, or poorly recompensed, on Rogation Sunday when the king was hearing mass, it was Guymond's duty to read the lesson in which these words occur, "non pluit super terram annos iij. et menses vj;" which Guymond, affecting ignorance, read thus: "non pluit super terram annos unus, unus, unus, et menses quinque unus." This occasioned much laughter and derision; and Guymond was interrogated by the king after the service, why he had read in that manner. He instantly replied, "Because you confer bishoprics and ecclesiastical benefices on men who read so. And know that henceforth I shall serve only Christ the King of kings, who knows how to recompense his servants not only with temporal but eternal rewards."

At the last mentioned period the great Wolsey, then in the zenith of his prosperity, determined on making, in one instance at least, a good use of his power and influence, by founding and endowing a college at Oxford, for the study of the sciences, divinity, canon and civil law; also for the arts, physic, and polite literature, and for the continual performance of divine service. The members of the college were to consist of a dean, subdean, a hundred canons, thirteen chaplains, professors in divinity, law, physic, and the liberal arts, and other persons to the number of one hundred and eighty-six: the college was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Frideswide, and All Saints[15]. It was first intended to be called "the College of Secular Priests;" but in the king's patent it is styled "Cardinal College." By a MS. in the Cotton library, it is stated to have been endowed with the revenues (amounting to nearly £2000 per annum) of the following monasteries, then lately suppressed, viz. Daventre, Rauenestoun, Tykforde, Frediswide, Letelmore, Liesnes, Tonbridge, Wyks, Snape, Sandewell, Canwell, Poghley, Thobie, Blakamore, Stanesgate, Typtre, Horkisleghe, Dodneshe, Begham, and Calceto[16].

This college was chiefly built on the site of the priory of S. Frideswide, which was suppressed by virtue of a bull from Pope Clement VII.[17]; and by letters patent, dated July 1, 1525, the site and lands were granted to the cardinal[18]. It had previously been surrendered by Prior Burton, who obtained a salary of twenty marks for life, and retired to the abbey of Oseney, where he was made abbot in 1531.

The college continued to subsist till 1529-30, when it was interrupted by the fall of Wolsey. Among all the anxieties of that great man, he continued solicitous for the prosperity of this establishment; and entreated

[15] Tanner. Notit. Mon. [16] Dugdale, from Bib. Cotton, MS. Cleop. E. iv. fol. 275.

[17] This is printed in Rymer's Fœd. tom. xiv. p. 23. and in Dugdale by Caley, &c. vol. ii. 151. It directs the suppression of the lesser monasteries of the Benedictines, Augustines, Cluniacs, Cistertians, Grandimontensians or Præmonstratensians, to the amount of three thousand ducats of gold, "auri de camera," the titles to be extinct, and the persons removed to other houses of the same order.

[18] Monasticon, ut sup. vol. ii. p. 139.

the king that he would suffer it to continue, which at length he determined to do, but at the same time to transfer the honour of its foundation to himself. Accordingly in 1532 the society was refounded by the king under the title of "King Henry the Eighth's College in Oxford." "This second foundation lasted till 1545, when the charter was surrendered by the dean and canons to the king, who dismissed them with yearly pensions, to continue until they should be otherwise provided. Among those thus dismissed we find two names of great celebrity, John Cheke, afterwards Sir John Cheke, of Cambridge, tutor to Prince Edward, and Leland the very celebrated antiquary. Cheke had a pension of £26. 13*s.* 4*d.* and Leland had some preferment elsewhere, probably, according to his biographer, the prebend of East and West Knowle."

"The king then changed the college into a Cathedral Church, translating the episcopal See from Oseney, where it had been established in 1542[19]." Two foundation charters are preserved in the treasury at Christchurch. In the first of these the church is called "the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary;" in the second, dated 4th Nov. 1546, it is called "the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford."—Robert King was installed the first bishop, Richard Cox, dean, and eight canons were appointed. The king also made a new annual endowment to the amount of £2200. The bishop had no residence attached to the church; but was lodged in Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College. In the time of King Charles, 1635, Bishop Bancroft built a seat at Cuddesden, near Oxford. This was burnt in 1644, during the rebellion, but a new mansion was raised by Bishop Fell, and this continues the palace of the See.

The *See of Oxford* may be said to have originated with Cardinal Wolsey, although it was ostensibly founded by King Henry the Eighth. The former obtained the sanction of the latter to appropriate the revenues of twenty priories and nunneries to the establishment of a school or college at this place, for the advancement of learning. The revenues of these were estimated at £2000. Two bulls were obtained from Pope Clement VII. in

[19] Chalmers's History of the Colleges, Halls, &c. of Oxford, vol. ii. p. 301.

favour of the undertaking, and the king's patent, after paying high compliments to the cardinal's administration, authorizes him to build his new college on the site of the dissolved priory of St. Frideswide. It was then called "*Cardinal College;*" and the clergy in it were denominated the "Dean and Canons secular of the cardinal of York."

The constitution of this college is variously represented; but Leonard Hutten, who was many years subdean at the beginning of the sixteenth century, says it was to be a perpetual foundation for the study of the sciences, divinity, canon and civil law, the arts, physic, and polite literature, and for the performance of divine service.

In "the General Ecclesiastical Survey, 26 Hen. VIII., of the manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other spiritual and temporal possessions assigned to Henry VIII.'s College in Oxford," we find those belonging to the late Priory of St. Frideswide thus estimated—"In the city of Oxford a net income of £39. 2*s.* 9*d.* per annum, after deducting £8. 7*s.* 3*d.* paid annually to the steward, the abbot and convent of Abyngdon, the masters and fellows of New College, Maria Magdalen College, Brasnose, &c.—In the manor of Cuddeslow £14. 2*s.* 8*d.*—the manor and rectory of Byndsey £18.—part of Ascott 53*s.* 4*d.*—rectory of Church Hill £10. 13*s.* 4*d.*—rectory of Fritwell £4. 13*s.* 4*d.*—rectory of Elfelde 53*s.* 4*d.* after deducting 66*s.* 8*d.* for the vicar:—rectory and vicarage of Hedington and Merston £17. 13*s.* 4*d.*—Pedyngton £21. 7*s.* 7*d.*—Cowley, Cold Norton, and Cuddesdon 42*s.*—manor of Bolshipton £7.—rectory of Wurnall, Bucks. £6., deducting £4. for the vicar—manor of Over-Wynchyndon, Bucks. £27.—rectory of Okely and Borstall, Bucks. £9. 13*s.* 4*d.*—Bryll, Bucks. £11. 7*s.* 3*d.*—manor of Huddon and Edington, Berks. £20., after paying the dean and fellows of Wynsor College 40*s.*—manor of Knygtington, Berks. £6.—Isbury, Edwiston, and Musbury, £2. 11*s.* 6*d.*—other parts, as the church of St. Egidus, the abbess of Godstow, &c. 7*s.*—Total annual value of the revenues and possessions of the priory of St. Frideswide £222. 5*s.* 9*d.*" Speed gives the revenue at £224. 4*s.* 8*d.*; and Sir John Peshall at £284. 8*s.* 9*d.*

An inventory, signed by John Olyver, Richard Croke, and John Leland,

of the *ornaments, plate, &c.* belonging to St. Frideswide's monastery was taken by command of King Henry VIII., the 19th day of May, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, by which it appears there was a high altar in the choir, and seven other altars at different parts of the church, viz. two in the south aile of the choir, four in the north aile, and two in the body of the church. *John Olyver* is named as dean, at that time, and Richard Coxe, "late dean of the *late* Cathedral of Criste[20]." The inventory contains a list of all the furniture, &c. belonging to each altar, to the vestry, the house plate, and the church plate. The latter consisted of "a pixe of the ymage of God, gilte, weing 33 ounces. A highe standing pixe w^th^ a cover gilte weing 23 ounces dim. A crosse w^th^ Mary and John, and a fote to the same gilte, weing 114 ounces. A ship and a spone gilte, weing 12 ounces dim. Two bassings parcell gilte, weing 92 ounces. A halliwater bokett, and a sprinkell, whitt syluer, weing 33 ounces. 2 greatt sensors, and a litle sensor, whit syluer, weing 170 ounces. Two crowetts of whit syluer, weing 8 ounces. A little paxe gilte, weing 3 ounces. 4 chalesses, gilte, w^th^ patentts, weing 95 ounces. 3 chalesses, w^th^ patentt, whit syluer, weing 50 ounces. A litle cros, parcell gilte, weing 51 ounces. A crismatory gilte, not weighted. 2 gospells, plated w^th^ syluer of thonesyde, not weighted. Two maces for the preuelege, plated w^th^ syluer vppon yeron, not weighted. Two virge roddes, plated w^th^ syluer vppon yeron, not weighted. 4 rectors staves, the haadds of syluer wherof two gilte, not weighted. Two stavis for the crosse, plated w^th^ syluer, not weighted."

By a memorandum or assignment from the same monarch to the dean and chapter, dated the 1st of October, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, it is provided; "the king's ma^tie^ is also pleased and contented that the said deane and prebendaryes shall have all the ornaments, plate, and juelles, and all stone, tymbere, glas, ironne, belles, and ledde, which re-

[20] A copy of this inventory is given in the new edition of the Monasticon, ii. 167, &c. from "Chartæ Antiquæ Offic. Augment." E. 106.

mained at the late cathederalle chorche of Osney and colledge of Fridswids, or othere theme, at the time of the dissolution of the same, together with suche somes of moneye as weare due and owinge unto the said late cathedrelle churche of Osneye at the tyme of theire surrendore thereof."

The articles agree to pay over to the dean and prebendaries a "holle yeares revenewe," supposing the same to be collected by his majesty's "receaveres," and which is stated to amount to "M. M. M. C. C. li starlings."

Chap. II.

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE CATHEDRAL, ITS FOUNDATION, ERECTION, AND SUCCESSIVE ALTERATIONS, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PRESENT STATE.

In the absence of documental and historical testimony, we cannot obtain better proof than the evidence of corresponding buildings, as to the date of the oldest parts of the church now under review. On such subjects we find writers differ in opinion: some contending for very remote antiquity, and others easily satisfied in receiving and making any assertions; some endeavouring to fix its erection late in the Anglo-Norman dynasty; and others treating this part of the subject as wholly beneath their serious investigation, though they do not hesitate to occupy much time and writing on less interesting subjects.

It is true that the dates of buildings are no farther of immediate consequence than as showing when and by whom they were raised: but surely this is not trivial, or wholly unimportant; for the ascertainment of a date often leads to the developement of many facts. It identifies and illustrates the arts, customs, and manners of an age, and of a people; it furnishes a fact on which the mind rests, and revolves on coincident and cotemporaneous matters and subjects. It is, in my own estimation, an object worthy to be sought, and important in the attainment. In respect to the cathedral of Christ Church, we must dispense with this fact, for documents are not to be found, and the opinions of different authors are various. King, in "Munimenta Antiqua" (iv. 203), and Carter in his "Antient Architecture of England," p. 25. contend that the greater part was rebuilt in 1002 or 1004 by King Ethelred, after the church had been burnt in the conflict

with the Danes. In Storer's account it is stated that the "new building was unquestionably completed prior to Ethelred's flight to France in 1013, and consequently derived none of its architectural features from that circumstance." Dugdale, Brown Willis, Tanner, and some other authors, contend that the chief parts of the present church were raised by Guymond, or Gaymond, who was the first regular prior of the monastery, and appointed by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury.

This must have been subsequent to A. D. 1111, when a new foundation was made here. Mr. Dallaway, in "Observations on English Architecture," refers the re-erection of the church to a period between 1120 and 1270. In another part he says "the church is of the style called Saxon, and the probable date of it is the introduction of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, 1122." On this subject the following particulars are entitled to notice: Dr. Leonard Hutten, in his Letter on the Antiquities of Oxford, at the end of Hearne's "Textus Roffensis," in speaking of this monastery, says "It was given by William the Conqueror to the abbot and monks of St. Mary, the virgin in Abbington, for a cell, or grange, as they pleased to use it. But the abbott and monkes of Abbington perceiving it to be very ruinous, and that the charges of repayring it would rather be a burthen than the church an honour to them, gave it to Roger the Bishop of Salisbury their ordinary, having first obtained leave of King Henry the First soe to do. Whereupon the bishop understanding that the king had already (as much as in him lay) given it to Guymundus his chaplaine, a man very religious and excellently learned, gave presently the disposition thereof to the king, and the king to Guimundus." From this evidence compared with the style of architecture, and from other considerations connected with the history of the monastery, I cannot hesitate, with Willis, in ascribing the oldest, and chief parts of the present church to Guymond's time, in the early part of the reign of Henry the First. Willis proceeds to state that the two succeeding priors to Guymond, finished the building of the church. It will be found by the styles, at present exhibited, that additions and alterations have been made to the fabric. The *chapter-house* is evidently of subsequent date to the main building, and this issaid to have been raised

in the reign of King Henry the Second. It was most probably erected by the third prior, Philip, as the finishing part of the sacred edifice. Two *chapels*, or additional ailes, on the north side of the choir, were next added to the church, but the time and purpose of building these are not recorded: that adjoining the choir, and called the Dean's Chapel, must have been built about the same time as the chapter-house, as the columns, groins, and mouldings are of corresponding style. The most northern aile, called the Divinity, and the Latin Chapel, because prayers in that language are occasionally read in it, was a distinct and separate appendate to the church, and most likely raised as a private chapel, or oratory. Browne Willis refers its erection to the reign of Henry III. when the chapter-house was built; but, as there is no similarity in style, I am rather inclined to ascribe it to the middle of the fourteenth century, when a chantry was founded in this part of the church, for two priests "to celebrate divine service daily, for the soul of Lady Elizabeth de Montacute, and for the souls of John Bokingham, Bishop of Lincoln, and all her parents and friends[1]." The tomb of this lady is placed under an arch on the south side of this chapel, and we find the arms, represented on the tomb, again repeated in the *cloister*. Hence it may be inferred, that either this lady or her husband had contributed towards the erection of this part of the edifice. In the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, it is stated that "the cloister was built in the middle of the fourteenth century." It is known that she gave the meadow, called Christ Church Meadow, to this foundation. The next material alteration to the church appears to have been made by Cardinal Wolsey, who intended to make a complete revolution in the fabric. Mr. Dallaway says "the *Spire* was added by Cardinal Wolsey, in 1528[2]," but I should ascribe it to a much earlier date. Indeed it is not likely that Wolsey would build a spire to a church which it was proposed to take down. Besides its style is of the first pointed order, probably not later than 1200. The western front, of which we know nothing

[1] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. 411. 727. ed. 1675.

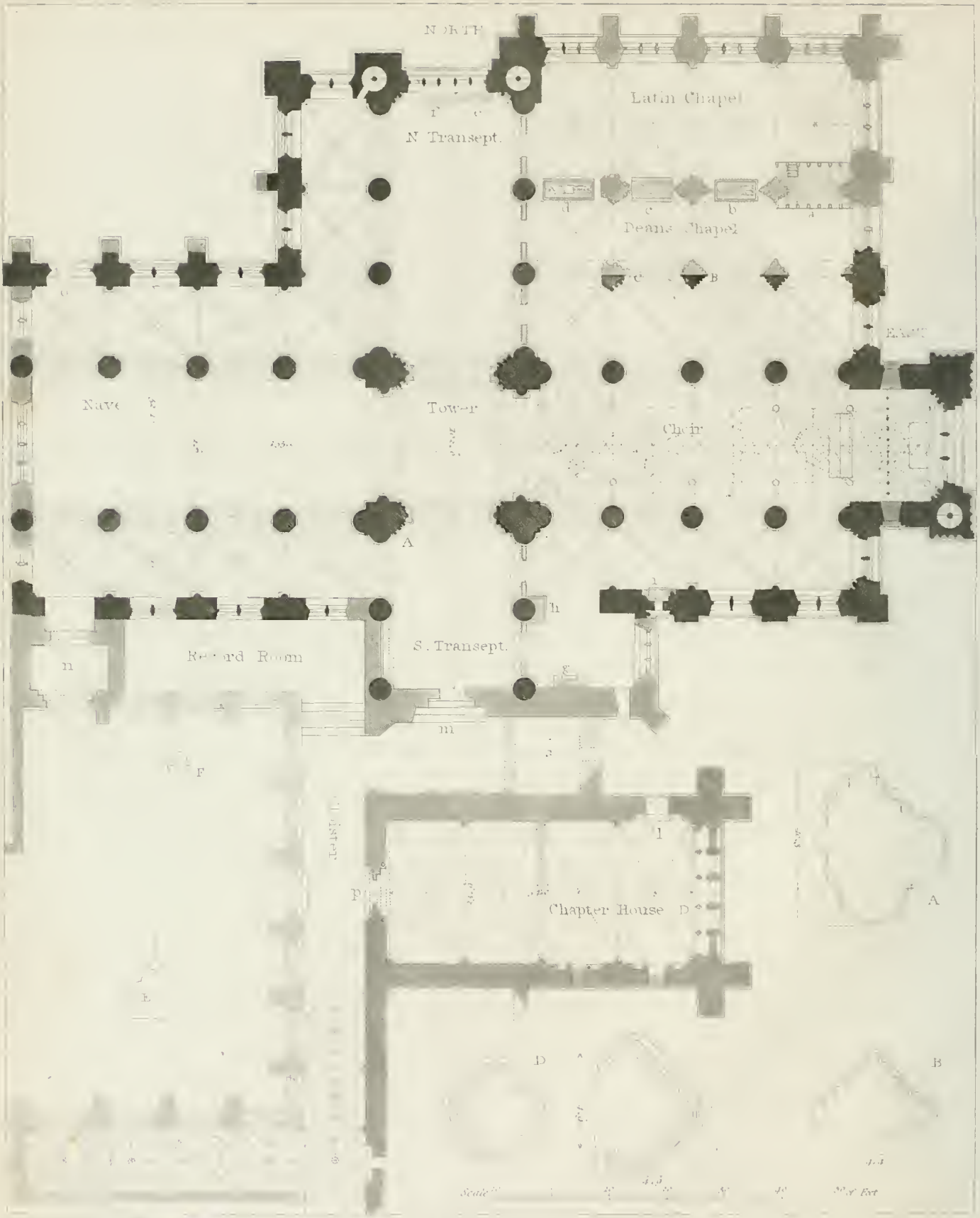
[2] "Observations on English Architecture," 310.

as to design, with three arches of the nave, were taken down in the cardinal's time, and the remainder of the edifice was destined to be levelled, to make room for a new, more spacious, and more splendid church.

The prelate's disgrace and death, caused this plan to be relinquished; and we may infer that soon afterwards the roof of the present choir was constructed, and the church adapted for the cathedral service of the new see. The stalls, pavement, and fitting up of the choir, appear to have been executed about the year 1630; and soon afterwards most of the *windows* were repaired, and painted glass, by Van Linge, inserted. One of these, in the south aile, containing the story of Jonah, is dated 1631; another, representing the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, was painted in 1634; and a third, in the divinity chapel, representing Christ disputing with the Doctors, bears the date of 1640. The principal east window was painted by W. Price, from a design by Sir James Thornhill, in 1696.

In the north aile is a small window, which Mr. Dallaway describes as a "singular curiosity," from having been painted by Isaac Oliver in 1700, when he was eighty-four years of age. In a window of the north aile of the choir, is a painted full length of Bishop King, supposed by Mr. Chalmers to have been executed soon after the prelate's death.

The timber ceiling, or inner roof of the nave, was renewed in 1816.



Engraved by Carter.

GENERAL PLAN.

WITH REFERENCES TO MONUMENTS, INDICATION OF GROINING &c.

London Published Sept. 1st 1814 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row

Chap. III.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORM, ARRANGEMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH:—OF ITS EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR BEAUTIES AND DEFECTS:—REMARKS ON ITS STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE, AND ON THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EDIFICE; WITH REFERENCES TO THE ACCOMPANYING PRINTS.

By the accompanying *ground plan* it will be seen that the Cathedral Church of Oxford consists of a nave with its ailes; a transept, to the north, with a western aile; a shorter transept on the south with an aile to the east; a choir from the transept to the east end, with ailes on each side, but which do not continue to the east end; two other ailes or chapels north of the choir; a chapter-house, south of the church, with an intermediate passage, or room; and three sides of a cloister. The proportions, forms, and relative situations of each of these divisions are correctly laid down in the plan, in which the oldest walls, columns, and piers are distinguished by dark colour, and the later additions and alterations are marked with a lighter tint. The measurements of the principal parts are figured, and the horizontal area of all the other parts may be readily found by the scale. The arrangement and forms of the groining, as well as the situations of some of the principal tombs, are also indicated on the plan. It will be seen that the southern transept is shorter by one arch than that on the north side, as a wall is raised between the columns from east to west, and the western aile of the same transept is detached from the church by a wall between the columns. At the west end, a wall appears to have been raised in the time of Wolsey: the buttresses on the north side, and that

on the west side of the north transept, were probably enlarged about the same time: the plans at the side of the plate, marked A. B. C. D. refer to corresponding letters in the plan. The small letters refer to the monuments, &c. most of which will be hereafter described.

The general character of the *exterior* of this church is displayed Plates II. III. and VI. whilst the *interior* is either fully exhibited or indicated by Plates I. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI. Externally it presents but few interesting or attractive features; and is so much obscured by other buildings, and trees, as to be excluded from any general, or favourable view. Its walls are rough, and left in an apparently unfinished state; with small irregular stones, and large joints: the only part generally seen by, and accessible to the public is from the south-west, where the tower and spire are shown rising from the intersection of the nave, with the south transept. Hence the south side of the nave, west side of the transept, with the whole of the cloister, are viewed; but these are not calculated to seduce the general visitor to explore the edifice much further.

Most of our cathedrals are the principal objects of curiosity and beauty in the cities to which they belong; but this of Oxford is not only of inferior size and interest, but is surpassed by many other edifices in this university. The entrance gate tower, the quadrangle, the hall stair-case, and the hall of this college, are generally regarded as more attractive and admirable than the cathedral. Hence it is very common for visitors, and even those of rather refined and critical minds, to leave Oxford without examining the building now under notice.

Plate II. A view of the church, &c. from the north-east, showing the Latin Chapel, with its four varied windows and buttresses on the north side, and a larger window in the east end; the north transept, with its square piers, or turrets, each of which has a centre staircase; the upper compartment of the tower, with its spire and angular pinnacles; and the east end of the choir, with a window in its north aile, and the end of an aile between that and the Latin Chapel. This point of view was chosen for the purpose of exhibiting more of the church than is to be seen from any other station. It is taken from a pleasure garden belonging to one of the canons of the

Drawn by G. Cattermole.

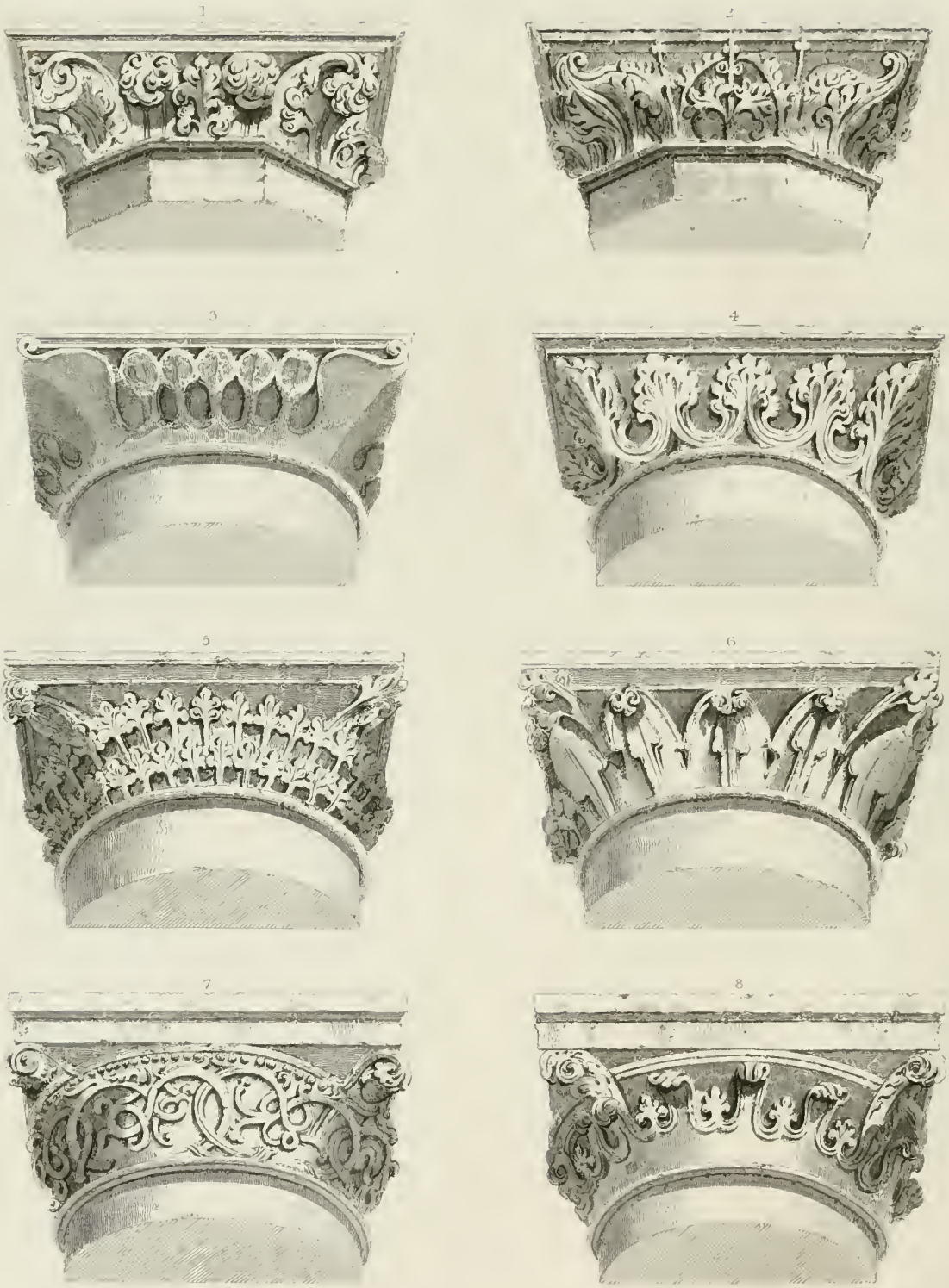
Printed by W. Clowes

CHAPEL HOUSE CHURCH

FROM THE N.

TO THE REV. FREDERICK BARNES, D.D. THE DEAN

Published Aug. 1843 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Drawn by J. Patten Wade. Britannia History of Cathedral Cathedral Engraved by J. Le Keux.

OXFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

CAPITALS

1 2 NAVE 3 4 5 6 N TRANSEPT 7 8 CHOIR

London Published (for the Author) by Longman & Co Paternoster Row.

cathedral, and some trees and shrubs are omitted which come into the scene.

Plate III. View of the *entrance door-way* from the cloister to the chapter-house. Two rows or mouldings of the projecting zigzag extend from the floor round the whole opening, whilst two other archivolt mouldings, of varied forms, springing from the capitals of two columns on each side, constitute the chief members of this door-way. The bases of the columns are formed by two bold torus beads, separated by a deep cavetto, and thus resemble the first pointed style of the interior of the chapter-house. It is to be regretted that the upper part of this door-way is filled up with boards, by which the bold ribs of the inner roof are excluded from view, at the station whence this drawing was taken. Mr. King, as well as some later antiquaries, consider the ornament and proportion of this door-way as proofs of the Saxon style and of its Saxon origin; but had they examined and compared many different buildings, with a desire of ascertaining facts rather than to maintain theories, they would have found that these evidences are more certain criteria of the last Norman style than of buildings anterior to the conquest.

Plate IV. Views of eight *Capitals* from the nave, choir, and transept. Nos. 1, and 2, from the nave, have octangular shafts with richly foliated capitals: 3, 4, 5, and 6 are from the transept, with capitals variously ornamented; the anchor shaped ornament No. 6, is not common.

Plate V. View from the south transept, looking north-west. This view shows one arch of the south transept opening to the south aile, through which is seen one of the octangular and one of the circular columns of the nave. The two western piers of the tower, with their attached small columns, &c. are shown, as well as a view into the north transept. It will be seen by this view that the ailes of the nave are much lower than the side arches, and that the space commonly appropriated to the triforium, is formed below the heads of the arches. For the purpose of constructing and carrying the vaulting of the aile, a half capital has been formed and inserted in the columns, and arches are turned beneath the original arches of the nave. This I believe is unique.

PLATE VI. Section of the north transept, and half of the tower and spire; and elevation of the south transept, part of the tower, and one division of the cloister. By the section of the north transept, it will be seen that the upper part of the three arches are filled up as in the nave, and that open screens with square headed door-ways, and inverted arches are inserted in the lower part. The upper, or clerestory window towards the north is altered, apparently at the same time, and in the same style as in the choir: it was probably intended to finish all the upper part of the church in a corresponding style. A. opening to the Latin Chapel; B. to an aile called the Deans' Chapel, because it contains monuments to some deans, and by some persons called the Dormitory: C. south aile of the choir; D. arch under the tower, through which are seen the altar rails and window; E. section through the south aile of nave; F. Section through a room appropriated to records; G. elevation of one compartment of the cloister. Over the latter are three divisions of the exterior of the southern transept, with its flat buttresses and clerestory windows.

PLATE VII. Section of the tower, showing two of the great piers by which it is supported, and above which is a pointed arch, no doubt of the original construction, over which is an arcade of small arches, and large columns, also a door-way to the roof of the north transept. The next story has two windows with circular tops and blank arches between. In the befry-floor we find windows, with pointed arches, of the same style as the whole of the steeple. Through the arch of the tower is seen the great north window, with two tombs beneath. In the section of one arch, &c. of the choir is shown the same manner of filling up the arch as in the nave; also the groined roof with pendants, and a window inserted in the clerestory of the same date as the roof.

PLATE VIII. View in the chapter-house, looking east. This peculiarly interesting room is now divided into two parts, and the floor of this eastern half is raised some feet above the other part, or the original floor. The style of its architecture is that of the early pointed, with detached and clustered columns, bold bases, and highly enriched foliated capitals. Some of the windows are now closed up, and the walls covered with portraits.

Drawn by G Cattermole

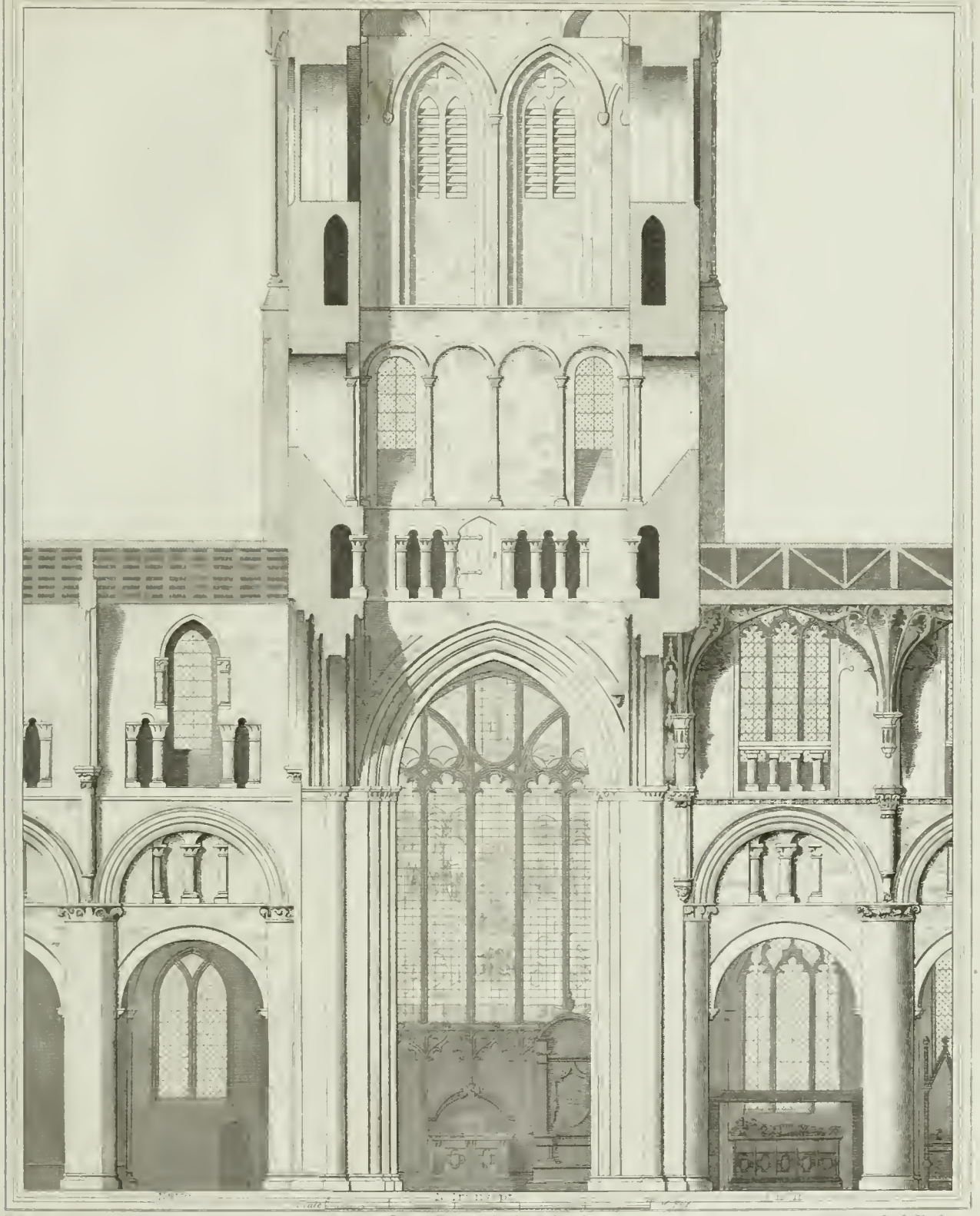
Printed by C. & J. Harrild

Engraved by Carter.

[illegible] CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

HALF SECTION, HALF ELEVATION N TO S.

London Published Sept.r 1830 by Longman & Co.s Paternoster Row



Drawn by J. Carter, Esq.e Britton's Elton, &c. Salisbury Cathedral Engraved by J. Le Keux

SECTION OF TOWER, WITH A COMPARTMENT OF NAVE & OF CHOIR, LOOKING NORTH

London Published Nov.r 1825 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row

Drawn by T. Uwins.

Brittons History &c. of Oxford Cathedral

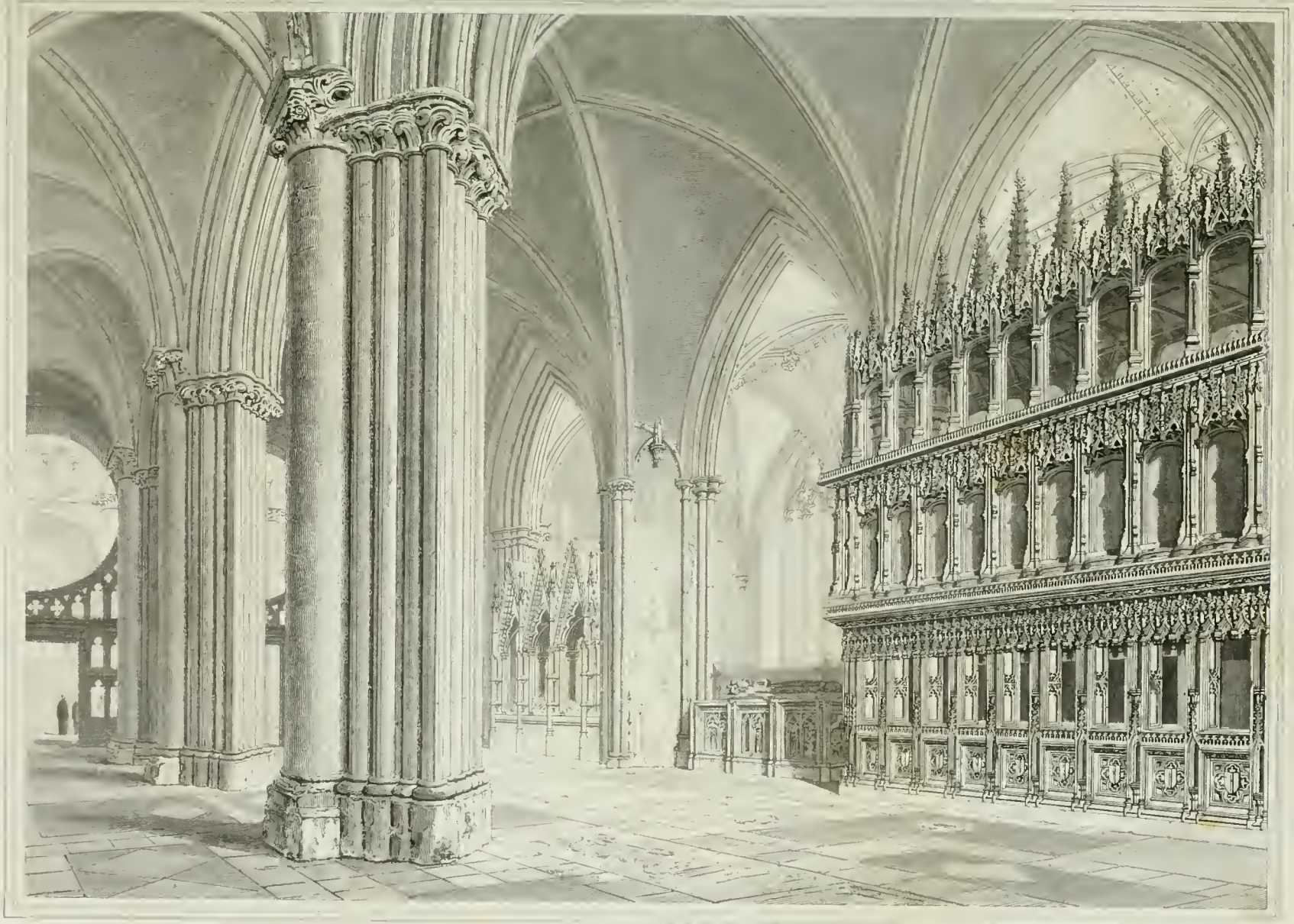
Engraved by S Rawle

OXFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

CHAPTER HOUSE.

TO JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, ESQ^R^

This Plate is inscribed by the AUTHOR



Etched by A. C. Kent for Britton's Hist. of the Cathedral

NAVE OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL

NAVE OF SALISBURY LOOKING N. W.

To the Rev.d CHARLES DANSEY, M.A. Rector of Broad Chalke &c. &c. &c.

This Plate is [illegible]

Sketch'd by F. Mackenzie

Britton's History &c. of Oxford Cathedral

Engraved by J. Le Keux

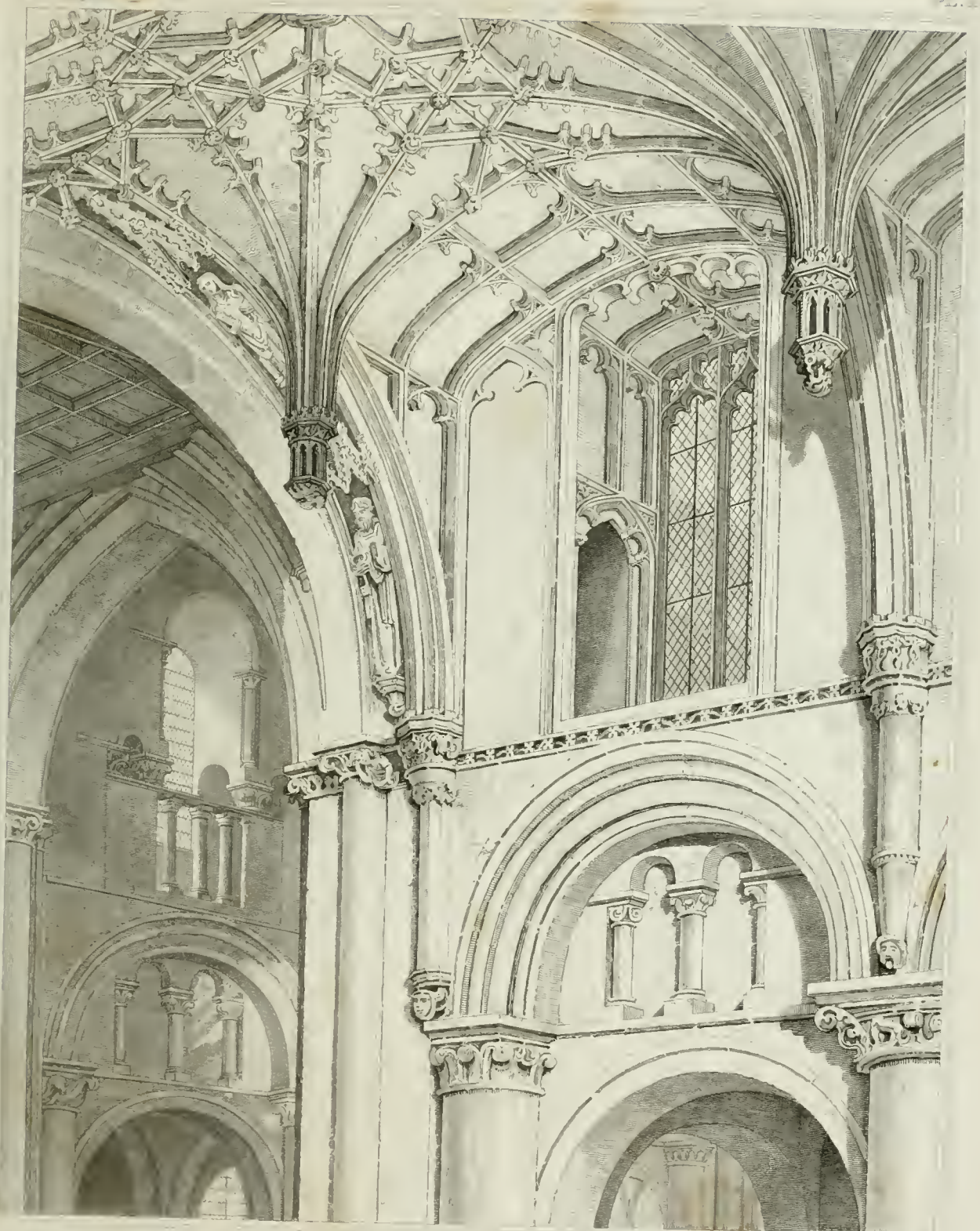
OXFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

VIEW OF THE CHOIR, LOOKING EAST.

TO THE VERY REVD JOHN IRELAND, D.D. *DEAN OF WESTMINSTER*

This Plate is inscribed by the AUTHOR

London Published Sept.r 1.st 1824 by Longman & Co.s Paternoster Row



Drawn by G. Hatternuole

Britton's History &c. of Oxford Cathedral

OXFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

PART OF ROOF OF CHOIR NEAR THE TOWER.

Etch'd by S. Rawle

TO THE REV. WM. JOSEPH B[illegible] M.A. MEMBER & LIBRARIAN OF CHRIST CHURCH PREBENDARY OF LICHFIELD &c.

This Plate is inscribed by the AUTHOR.

London Published Sept.r 1826 by Longman & C.o Paternoster Row

I cannot help regretting that the style and effect of this plate are not successful, or equal to the very fine drawing by the artist whose name it bears.

Plate IX. View in the north aile of the choir, looking north-west. In this plate are represented parts of the original aile of the choir, with its large pilaster columns, and groined ribs; next a narrow aile, or chantry, which appears to have been added to the older work, and is of the first pointed style, probably about A. D. 1200; and between the three arches on the right are seen parts of the roof and windows of the Latin Chapel, which displays a later style and character than the adjoining work. Beneath the first arch is shown the richly carved screen of a tomb or shrine to St. Frideswide. Under the next arch is an altar tomb with niches, and figures at the sides, and a recumbent effigy of a female at the top, to Lady Montacute; and beyond, under the next arch, is a canopied monument with an effigy said to commemorate Prior Guymond.

Plate X. View of the choir, looking east. The whole of the tracery of the roof and modern seats are shown in this plate; and part of the roof, with the pendants, and figures in niches under the tower, are displayed more at large in Plate XI.

Chap. IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE BISHOPS OF OXFORD.

1. Robert Kyng, or King, was first a Cistercian monk, and lived some years in Rewly Abbey. In 1513 he was Abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Bruerne, in Oxfordshire. He was soon afterwards made Abbot of Thame; then Abbot commendatory of Oseney, being a suffragan under the title of Revonensis, or Reonensis, which, Bishop Burnet says, was undoubtedly a see in the province of Athens. In 1542 he was constituted first Bishop of Oxford[1], where he continued until his death, December 4, 1557. He was buried in the north side of the choir, near the east end of Christ Church.

2. Hugh Curwyn, or Coren, was made one of Henry VIII.'s chaplains, about 1525. He was preferred to the deanery of Hereford, about 1534, where he continued until nominated by Queen Mary, to whom he was chaplain, to the archbishoprick of Dublin, to which he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, September 8, 1555. A few days afterwards, the queen made him chancellor of Ireland. Wishing however to spend the remainder of his days in peace, he petitioned her majesty for the bishoprick of Oxford, which he received, September 3, 1567. He then

[1] Fox, in the *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, calls him Bishop of Thame. See also Archæologia, vii. 365, where it is said he held more monasteries than one. Pegge, who writes the essay alluded to, says he died in 1547.

lived at Swinbroke near Burford, and dying in October, 1568, he was buried in the parish church, November 1.

3. JOHN UNDERHILL received the rudiments of his education in Winchester school, and was made a perpetual fellow of New College in 1563. Happening to quarrel with the Bishop of Winchester, he was removed from his fellowship in 1576. About 1577 he was made chaplain to the queen, one of the vicars of Bampton, and rector of Witney in Oxfordshire. He was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in December, 1589, but did not live long to enjoy it, for it appears he died at London, May 12, 1592, in much poverty. He was buried near the bishop's throne in the choir of the cathedral.

4. JOHN BRIDGES, or BRYDGES, was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1603. He was sometime fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and was D. D. In 1577 he was made Dean of Salisbury. He wrote several books, as may be seen in the Bodleian, or Oxford Catalogue.

5. JOHN HOWSON was a student in 1577, installed canon of Christ Church, May 15, 1601, and in December following took his degrees in divinity. In 1602 he was made chancellor of the University; afterwards he became rector of Brightwell, fellow of Chelsea College, and was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, May 1619. In 1628 he was translated to Durham, where he died 1695, at the advanced age of ninety-five. He left several sermons. He lies buried in the middle aile of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, "under a fair marble stone, without any inscription upon it," says Stow, in his "*Survey*."

6. RICHARD CORBET was next advanced to this see, of whom some anecdotes are related, in "The History and Antiquities of Norwich Cathedral."

7. JOHN BANCROFT was admitted a student of Christ Church in 1592. In 1609 he was elected master of University College, through the assistance of his uncle, Dr. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; and in 1632 succeeded Dr. Corbet in the bishoprick of Oxford. He died at Westminster from an apprehension of the vengeance of the Puritans, to whom he was a great enemy, 1640. There having been no palace belong-

ing to the see since the time of Edward VI., Bancroft, at the suggestion of Archbishop Laud, and with the assistance of his majesty, who granted him wood from the forest of Shotover, built a handsome palace at Cuddesden with a chapel, which was finished in 1634. This building, which cost £2500, was burnt down by Colonel Legg in 1644, to prevent its becoming useful to the parliamentary forces, and lay in ruins until the time of Bishop Fell, who rebuilt it, 1679.

8. Robert Skinner, D.D. a native of Northamptonshire was educated in Trinity College. In 1636 he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, and in 1641 was removed to the see of Oxford. Having joined with eleven of his brethren in a protest against the proceedings of the parliament, he was committed to the Tower. In 1663 he was translated to Worcester where he died, aged eighty, and was buried in the Cathedral.

9. William Paul was born in London, and became a student at Oxford in 1614. In 1618 he was elected fellow of All Soul's College, and soon after took orders, and became rector of Brightwell. About 1632 he was made one of the chaplains to King Charles I. and afterwards residentiary of Chichester. Having suffered for his loyalty, during the rebellion, he was made Dean of Lichfield, and in 1663 was promoted to the see of Oxford. He made preparations for rebuilding the bishop's palace at Cuddesden, but died before any thing was done, May 24, 1665, at Chinnor, and was buried in the chancel of Brightwell Church, Oxfordshire, where his widow afterwards erected a monument to his memory.

10. Walter Blandford his successor was warden of Wadham College, during the usurpation. He was afterwards chaplain to Lord Clarendon, and vice-chancellor of the University. In 1665 he was made Bishop of Oxford, and translated to Worcester in 1671, where he died, July 9, 1675, aged fifty-nine, and was buried in Our Lady's Chapel there.

11. The Hon. Nathaniel Crewe was the third son of John, Lord Crewe, of Stene in Northamptonshire. He was born 1633, and in 1652 was admitted a commoner of Lincoln College, where he took the degree of A.B. February 1, 1655, and that of A.M. 1658. In 1663 he was proctor, and was made LL.D. July, 2, 1664, soon after which he entered

into holy orders. On the 12th of August, 1668, he was elected rector of Lincoln College, and about the same time was admitted clerk of the royal closet. In April, 1669, he was installed dean and chantor of Chichester, and on the 16th of June, 1671, was appointed Bishop of Oxford, holding his rectory and the living of Witney in commendam. In 1673 he had the boldness to perform the marriage ceremony between the Duke of York and Mary of Este, in defiance of the protests and remonstrances of the House of Commons. This action procured him the see of Durham, through the influence of the duke, into which city he made a triumphant entry in June, 1675. His ambition did not allow him to remain peaceably in this situation, for he continued his political intrigues, and acted a conspicuous part in the distracted times, until the revolution, when he was excepted out of the general pardon, and obliged to fly to Holland. He returned the day before the expiration of the term allowed for taking the oaths to the new government, and swore allegiance without scruple, at Guildhall. He succeeded at the death of his elder brother, Thomas Lord Crewe, to the barony of Stene, and was summoned to parliament both as baron and bishop, being the first instance in England of such an union of a temporal and spiritual peerage. "The remainder of his life was spent in comparative retirement, or in vain aspirations after power and influence." Notwithstanding his restless and ambitious character, he was most charitable and beneficent; and, among other noble acts, founded that important establishment called "Crewe's Charity," at Bamborough. He expired at Stene, September 18, 1722, aged eighty-nine, and was buried in the church of that parish, where he had previously raised "a beautiful chapel and an elegant monument." For an interesting memoir of him, see Surtee's History, &c. of Durham, vol. i. p. cxviii.

12. The Hon. Henry Compton was a younger son of Spencer, Earl of Northampton. About 1649 he entered a student of Queen's College, Oxford, where he continued about three years. After the restoration of King Charles, he became a cornet in the army, but being persuaded to take orders, he went to Cambridge, where he was created A.M. In 1667 he was made master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. On the 24th of May, 1669, he was admitted a canon of Christ Church, and in the

same year took his degrees in divinity. On the 6th of December, 1674, he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford; in 1675 was made dean of the chapel royal, and in December of the same year translated to London, and also made a privy counsellor. From this office and also from the deanery of the chapel royal he was dismissed on the accession of King James, and on the 6th of September, 1686, he was suspended from his episcopal office, for not removing Dr. Sharp of St. Giles's, for preaching against his majesty's declaration. He was released from his suspension in 1688, and was very active as a military commander, for which he was made a privy counsellor to King William; and, in September, 1689, was impowered to act as Archbishop of Canterbury; and in the same year he was made prolocutor for the upper house of convocation of the clergy. Dying, July 7, 1713, at Fulham, he was there interred. He published annonymously "*A Treatise of the Holy Communion*," London, 1677, 8vo. "*Letter to the Clergy of the Diocess of London, concerning Baptism, the Lord's Supper, Catechism*," &c. London, 1679, a second Letter was printed, and afterwards came out four more, all printed on one side of a sheet of paper. He also translated, "*The Life of Donna Olympia Maldachini, who governed the church during the time of Innocent* X. *which was from the year* 1644 *to* 1665," London, 1667, written originally by Abbot Gualdi, in Italian. From the French he translated, "*The Jesuits' Intrigues: with the private Instructions of that Society to their Emissaries*," London, 1669.

13. John Fell was chiefly educated at the Free School of Thame in Oxfordshire; and at eleven years of age he was admitted student of Christ Church: he took the degree of B. A. in 1640, and that of M. A. 1643. Having about this time been in arms for King Charles, the parliamentary visitors turned him out of his place. After the restoration, he was made prebendary of Chichester, canon of Christ Church, 1660, and in November following was made dean, being then chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1666, and for several years afterwards, he was vice-chancellor of the University. He was promoted to the bishoprick of Oxford in 1675, and permitted to hold the deanery of Christ Church in commendam. He died July 10, 1686, after a life devoted to study, the reformation of abuses, the restoration of religion, and the improvement of his college and cathe-

dral; and was buried in his church, where a monument was raised to him and inscribed with an epitaph by Dr. Aldrich. He rebuilt the episcopal palace at Cuddesden, and removed the "Great Tom of Christ Church," which he had previously had re-cast and enlarged, from the steeple in the cathedral, into the tower over the principal gate of the college, which he had also rebuilt. Besides these works he repaired and re-edified numerous other buildings, both in Oxford and elsewhere, and was otherwise so beneficent that he devoted almost his whole substance to works of piety and charity. He was author of the Life of Dr. Henry Hammond, 1660, and promoted a translation of Wood's, "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, &c." 1674, 2 vols. fol. A beautiful edition of St. Cyprian's works, revised and illustrated with notes, 1682. A celelebrated edition of the Greek Testament, published first in small 8vo. at the Sheldon Theatre, reprinted at Leipzic in 1697 and 1702, and at Oxford 1703. Fabricius says he also published the excellent edition of Aratus, Oxford, 1672, 8vo. Besides these he was the author of several theological works. Wood says, that while he was Dean of Christ Church, he published or reprinted a book every year, to distribute among the students of his college. Dr. Fell was as much distinguished by his benefactions as by the benevolence and utility of his writings. His prefaces to, and editions of the "*Whole Duty of Man*," the "Ladies' Calling," and other writings by the same author, are manifestations of sound principles, a clear head, and a generous heart.

14. SAMUEL PARKER, D. D. was born at Northampton in 1640. His parents were strict Puritans, and educated their son in the same tenets. In 1656 he was sent to Wadham College and committed to the tuition of a rigid Presbyterian, where he signalized himself as one of "the most godly young men in the University." On the return of the king in 1660 he continued to declaim against episcopacy until he removed to Trinity College, when Dr. Bathurst made him a convert to a different opinion, and ever after he was a zealous advocate for the Church of England. About 1665 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1667 he was made chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon. In 1670 he was installed Archdeacon of Canterbury, and made D. D. On the 17th of October, 1686, he was conse-

crated Bishop of Oxford, with permission to retain his archdeaconry in commendam. In 1687 he was forced on the society of Magdalen's College as their president, by a mandate from King James; in which college he died, March 20, 1687, and was buried in the south aile of the chapel. He was author of many works, among which are "*A free and impartial Censure of the Platonic Philosophy*," London, 1666. "*Disputationes de Deo et Providentiâ divinâ. Disp.* I. *An Philosophorum ulli, et quinam Athei fuerunt*," &c. London, 1678. "*An Account of the Government of the Christian Church in the first Six Hundred Years*," &c. London, 1683, 8vo. "*Reasons for Abrogating the Test imposed upon all Members of Parliament, October* 30, 1678," London, 1688; nearly two thousand copies of this book were sold in twenty four hours after its publication.

15. Timothy Hall, a native of the parish of St. Catherine, London, became a student of Pembroke College in 1654, under a Presbyterian master, where he took one degree. After the restoration he became rector of All-hallows, Staining, in Mark Lane. The bishoprick of Oxford was conferred on him in 1688, in consequence of his reading the king's declarations for liberty of conscience; but his nomination so offended the dean and canons that they refused to install him, nor did the vice-chancellor or any one meet or congratulate him on his arrival. He was ordained by Baptista, Bishop of Man, who was then at Oxford, and died at Hackney, April 9, 1690, very poor, and was buried in the church there.

16. John Hough succeeded in 1690, and as a recompense for his sufferings by the Roman Catholics he was allowed to retain the presidentship of Magdalen College in commendam. He was translated to Lichfield: in my history of that cathedral, further particulars of this prelate will be found.

17. Some account of Bishop Talbot, who was translated to Salisbury in 1715, will be found in my History of that Cathedral.

18. 19. Bishops Potter and Secker. Accounts of these prelates will be found in the History of Canterbury Cathedral, to which they were both translated.

20. John Hume. A biographical account of this bishop is given in the History of Salisbury Cathedral, where he afterwards presided.

21. Robert Lowth was the son of William Lowth, rector of Buriton in

Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester School, where he gave an early specimen of his abilities, in a poem intitled "The Genealogy of Christ, as it is represented on the East Window of Winchester College Chapel." In 1741 he was elected Professor of Poetry to the University, and gave lectures on Hebrew poetry, by which he acquired great reputation. His first preferment in the church was to the rectory of Ovington, which he received from Bishop Hoadly, who also conferred on him the archdeaconry of Winchester in 1750, and in 1753 the rectory of East Woodhay, in Hampshire. He received the degree of D. D. in July 1754, which the University conferred in the most honourable manner. In 1755 he went to Ireland as first chaplain to the Marquis of Hartington, where he had the offer of the bishoprick of Limeric, but exchanged it with Dr. Leslie, for his prebendship of Durham, and rectory of Sedgefield. In 1765 Dr. Lowth was elected fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Gottingen, and in June, 1766, he was promoted to the see of St. David's, about four months after which he was translated to that of Oxford. In 1777 he was again removed, and appointed to succeed Dr. Terrick in the see of London. The king offered him the archbishoprick of Canterbury, but this he declined. He died November 3, 1787, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Fulham. He was author of a variety of works. In 1753 he published his Lectures under the title "*De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum Prælectiones Academicæ*," an enlarged edition of which appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1763. In 1758 he published his "*Life of William of Wykeham*," 8vo. and in 1762 "*A short Introduction to English Grammar*." His celebrated controversy with Warburton, and the "Letters" to which it gave rise, are well known. "*Isaiah: a new Translation, with a preliminary Dissertation, and Notes, critical, philological, and explanatory*," was published in 1778. It is the last of his literary labours, and occasioned the celebrated Philip Skelton to say, that "Lowth on the Prophecies of Isaiah is the best book in the world, next to the Bible."

22. JOHN BUTLER, D. D. was born at Hamburgh, December, 1717, and in his early days was private tutor in the family of Mr. Child, the banker. He became a popular preacher in London, and being introduced to Mr. B.

Legge, he assisted that gentleman in his political controversy with Lord Bute, and otherwise was of service to him. Dr. Hayter, Bishop of London, appointed him his first chaplain, and about the same time he obtained the living of Everley in Wiltshire. Lord Onslow procured him the appointment of king's chaplain, and he was made a prebendary of Winchester. He wrote several pamphlets in support of Lord North's administration, for which he was rewarded with the archdeaconry of Surrey. He also procured a degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1777 Lord North advanced him to the see of Oxford, although he had never been graduated at either of the Universities. In 1788 he was translated to Hereford, where he died, December 10, 1802. Butler wrote and published many Sermons, &c. which he collected and reprinted in 1801, under the title of *Select Sermons:* to which are added *two Charges to the Clergy of the Diocess.* These he styles "posthumous." His political tracts were numerous, and many of them published anonymously.

23. Edward Smallwell, D.D. was translated to Oxford from St. David's in 1788, to which see he had been appointed in 1783. He was chaplain to the king in 1766, made canon of Christ Church in 1775, and obtained the degree of D.D. He was also rector of Batsford in Gloucestershire, and died at his palace at Cuddesden, in 1799.

24. John Randolph the youngest son of Dr. Tho. Randolph, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was born in 1749, and took the degree of A.M. in 1774; B.D. in 1782; and D.D. by diploma, in 1783. In 1776 he was appointed prælector of poetry, and in 1782 regius professor of Greek. In the same year he was made a prebendary of Salisbury, and in 1783 became canon of Christ Church, regius professor of divinity, and rector of Ewelme. In 1799 he was advanced to the see of Oxford, from which he was translated to that of Bangor. In 1809 he was transferred to London. He was author of many sermons and charges. One of his last works was a report of the progress of the National School Society. "*De Græcæ Linguæ Studio Prælectio habita in Schola Linguarum*, 1783. *Concio ad Clerum in Synod provinciali Cantuariensis Provinciæ ad D. Pauli*," 1790. He died suddenly, July 28, 1813. He was dean of the chapel royal,

visitor of Sion College, provincial Dean of Canterbury, one of the governors of the Charter House, and trustee of the British Museum.

23. Charles Moss was successor in this see to John Randolph; he was also chancellor of Bath and Wells, prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Therfield in Hertfordshire. He was of Christ Church College, and created A.M. in 1786; and B.D. and D.D. in 1797. He had broken a blood vessel sometime previous to his death, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died at Cuddesden, December, 1811, and was buried in the cathedral, leaving his splendid furniture for the use of his successors. He likewise bequeathed £42,000 to each of the daughters of a sister, and £3,000 in aid of three schools upon Bell's system.

24. William Jackson was the younger son of Dr. Jackson, an eminent physician at Stamford. At an early age he was sent to Westminster School, where he was elected a king's scholar in 1764. In 1768 he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford. At the University he obtained the chancellor's prize for Latin verse, while he was an under-graduate. He received the degrees of B.A. M.A. and B.D. successively; and distinguished himself as rhetoric reader and censor. He received from the Archbishop of York the situation of chaplain, and in 1780 the same patron procured him a stall at Southwell, another at York in 1783, and the rectory of Beeford in Yorkshire. In the same year he was appointed regius professor of Greek; and soon afterwards, a curator of the Clarendon press. About the same time he was nominated a preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1799 he was promoted to a canonry in Christ Church, and took his degree of D.D. His brother, Dr. Cyril Jackson, having refused the offers of preferment made to him by the Prince Regent, he, on the death of Dr. Moss, bestowed the bishoprick of Oxford on Dr. William Jackson, December, 1811, who unfortunately did not long enjoy his elevation; for a painful and protracted complaint brought him to the grave, December 2, 1815, at the age of sixty-five. He was succeeded by

25. The Honorable Edward Legge, the present dignified and learned prelate.

Chap. V.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE DEANS OF OXFORD.

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1. John Hygden, or Higdon, took the degree of D. D. November 29, 1513; and in 1516 became president of Magdalen College: in 1524 he was appointed prebendary of Wighton in Yorkshire; and in the same year was made Dean of Cardinal College. In 1532 the Society of Cardinal College being refounded by the king. under the title of "King Henry VIII.'s College in Oxford," Hygden was continued Dean, but this dignity he enjoyed only a few months. He was succeeded by

2. John Oliver, who, on the 23d of June, 1522, was made Dr. of Civil Law. He was one of the commissioners who deprived Bishops Heth of Worcester, and Day of Chichester, of their sees. In 1532 he succeeded Hygden in the deanery of Christ Church. He afterwards became master in Chancery and prebendary of Teynton Regis, cum Yalmeton in Wiltshire. He died in Doctors' Commons, London, in May, 1552, and left most of his property for charitable purposes.

3. Richard Cox was born at Whaddon in Buckinghamshire, and was educated at Eton School. In 1519 he was elected a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. Soon afterwards he went to Oxford, and was made one of the junior canons of King Henry VIII.'s College. In 1526 he became A. M. but was obliged to leave the University on account of espousing the opinions of Luther, and soon afterwards he beeame master of Eton. In 1537 he took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge, and was made Archdeacon of Ely. In 1543 he was appointed Dean of the Cathedral of Oseney, which being translated

to Oxford in 1545, he retained his situation, and became the first Dean of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1547 he was chosen chancellor of the University, and on the 6th of July, 1548, was installed a canon of Windsor. About the same time he was made an almoner to the king, Dean of Westminster, and privy counsellor. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was deprived of his deaneries and put into the Marshalsea, whence he was released in 1559, and retired to Frankfort. When Queen Elizabeth came to the crown, he returned to England; and December 21, 1559, was appointed to the Bishoprick of Ely. He wrote several Theological Essays, and translated the Evangelists, and some of St. Paul's epistles.

4. Richard Marshall, or Martiall, took the degree of B.A. in 1552, and in 1553 was made dean, and about the same time prebendary of Winchester. Being a zealous reformer, he was ejected from his deanery by Queen Mary. Hoping to recover this, he recanted, but not succeeding, retired into Yorkshire, where he died.

5. George Carew, in the early part of his life travelled abroad, and on his return took orders, and was made Dean of Bristol in 1552; at the same time having several preferments to canonries and prebendal stalls. In 1559 he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, by Queen Elizabeth, who also appointed him Dean of Windsor, and of Christ Church, and master of the Savoy. He was deprived of the deanery of Bristol, but re-appointed to it in 1560, when he acquired the Deanery of Exeter. In 1561 he resigned that of Christ Church, Windsor in 1572, and in 1580 that of Bristol. Dying in 1585, aged eighty-five, he was buried in St. Giles's Church, London.

6. Thomas Sampson was born about 1517. He was educated at Oxford and removed to London, where he studied law in the temple, and where he became a convert to the reformed religion. In 1549, having been ordained by Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley, he became a popular preacher. In 1552 he was made Dean of Chichester. He was offered the bishoprick of Norwich in 1560, but declined it, from his religious principles. Having taken the degree of B.D. he was installed Dean of Christ Church in 1561. Opposing himself to the customs and

usages of the church and college by his hostility to organs, vestments, &c. after many admonitions he was removed from his deanery in 1564. Sometime after he became master of Wigeton's hospital at Leicester, where he died April 9, 1589. He wrote several theological works.

7. Thomas Godwyn was born at Okingham in Berkshire, 1517, and about 1538 was sent to Oxford. In 1544 he was elected probationer of Magdalen College, and the year after was made perpetual fellow. He was then B. A.; and obtained the degree of A. M. 1545; and of B. D. 1555. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, he took holy orders, and was made Dean of Christ Church in 1565, and was next year advanced to the deanery of Canterbury. In 1584 he was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells. He died at Okingham, November 19, 1590, aged seventy-three, and was buried in the parish church.

8. Thomas Cowper, or Couper, was a native of Oxford, and educated at the grammar school of Magdalen College, where he was a chorister. In 1539 he was elected a probationer, and the year following perpetual fellow. He soon became master of the school, and gave up his fellowship. On Elizabeth's accession he took degrees in divinity; in 1567 was made Dean of Christ Church, and some years after vice-chancellor of the University. In 1569 he was made Dean of Gloucester, and in 1570 was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, whence he was translated to Winchester in 1584. See "History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral."

9. John Piers was next advanced to this deanery from that of Chester, and successively promoted to Rochester, Salisbury, and York. (See Histories, &c. of the two latter Cathedrals.)

10. Tobias Mathew succeeded Piers in this deanery, and also in the archiepiscopal see of York. (See "History, &c. of York Cathedral.")

11. William James was a native of Sandbach in Cheshire. In 1559 he was admitted student of Christ Church, and took the degrees in arts. He afterwards entered into holy orders, and became divinity reader of Magdalen College. In 1572 he was made master of University College; and appointed Dean of Christ Church in 1584. In 1596 he was promoted to the Deanery of Durham, and in 1606, to the bishoprick; in

which office he died, May 11, 1617, and was buried in the cathedral of that see. He published several sermons.

12. Thomas Ravis, or Ravys, was born at Malden in Surrey. He was a king's scholar of Westminster, and became a student of Christ Church in 1575. In 1592 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and in 1594 Dean of Christ Church. Next year he became D. D. and vice-chancellor. In 1604 he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, and was translated to London, in 1607. He died in 1609.

13. John King, or Kyng, a native of Wormhale in Buckinghamshire, was educated at Westminster, and became a student of Christ Church in 1576. Having taken the degrees in arts, and entered into holy orders, he was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and in 1590 became Archdeacon of Nottingham. He afterwards was appointed chaplain to Lord Keeper Egerton, and had the deanery of Christ Church bestowed on him in 1605. In 1611 he was made Bishop of London by King James, who used to call him "the *King of Preachers.*" After he became Bishop, he continued to preach regularly every Sunday. He died, March 30, 1621, aged sixty-two.

14. William Godwyn, or Goodwyn, was sub-almoner to Queen Elizabeth in 1590, at which time he had a benefice in Yorkshire. In 1605 he was chancellor of York, and advanced to this deanery in 1611. In 1616 he was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex, and dying in 1620, aged sixty-five, was buried in this cathedral.

15. Richard Corbet. See Bishop Corbet, and "History, &c. of Norwich Cathedral."

16. Brian Duppa. See "History, &c. of Salisbury Cathedral."

17. Samuel Fell, D. D. was born in London, 1594, and was elected a student of Christ Church in 1601. In 1608 he took the degree of A. M. and served the office of proctor in 1614. The following year he was admitted B. D. and about the same time became minister of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. In May 1619, he was installed canon of Christ Church, and the same year became D. D. being at that time chaplain to King James. In 1626 he was made prebendary of Worcester, which was

at that time annexed to the Margaret professorship of divinity. Having renounced the tenets of Calvinism, he was appointed Dean of Lichfield, 1637, and the following year Dean of Christ Church. In 1645 he was made vice-chancellor, from which office, as well as his deanery, he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, who were so exasperated at him for his loyalty that he was obliged to abscond to save his life. He died, Feb. 1, 1648-9, and was buried in the chancel of Sunningwell Church, where he was rector.

18. Edward Reynolds was translated from this deanery to the bishoprick of Norwich, January 6, 1660. In the account of that cathedral there are some notices of him.

19. John Owen was sometime a member of Queen's College, and afterwards became minister of Fordham and vicar of Coggeshall. He was appointed Dean by the Parliament, and was nominated vice-chancellor of this University; but in 1659 he was deprived of his deanery, and then retired to Stadham in Oxfordshire. He died at Ealing, August 24, 1683, aged sixty-six.

20. George Morley was born in London, 1597, and became a student of Christ Church in 1615, where he took the first degree in arts, 1618, and that of M. A. in 1621. He afterwards became chaplain to the Earl of Caernarvon, in which situation he continued until 1640, when he was presented to the rectory of Hartfield in Sussex, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Mildenhall in Wiltshire. Before this exchange could be effected he received a canonry in Christ Church, 1641; but from this situation he was ejected in 1647, when he retired to Holland; and on the return of King Charles he was appointed Dean of Christ Church, from which he was translated to the bishoprick of Worcester the same year. He afterwards became dean of the chapel royal, and was afterwards promoted to the see of Winchester in 1662. Dying at Farnham, October 29, 1684, aged eighty-six, he was buried in his cathedral. See "Winchester Cathedral."

21. John Fell. See Bishop Fell.

22. John Massey was born at Patney in Wiltshire, and was originally

of University College, but became afterwards fellow of Merton College, took the degree of A. M. in 1675, and was proctor in 1684. After James II. became king, he was advanced to the deanery of Christ Church; but upon the arrival of the Prince of Orange he was obliged to withdraw to London, and afterwards retired to France, where he became confessor to the Convent of Blue Nuns at Paris. He died, August 11, 1715, aged sixty-five, and was buried in the Convent Chapel.

23. Henry Aldrich was admitted of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1662; in 1681 was installed a canon, and in 1689 had the deanery conferred on him. Besides his literary attainments, he acquired some eminence for his skill in architecture and music. The three sides of Peckwater Square, the chapel of Trinity College, and church of All Saints, were designed by him. He composed many services for the church, and made considerable collections for a History of Music, which are deposited in the College Library. He printed "Elements of Architecture," in Latin, which was translated and reprinted in 1789. 8vo. "Xenophontis Memorabilium, lib. iv." 1690, 8vo. "Xenophontis Sermo de Agesilao," 1691, 8vo. "Aristeæ Historia 72 interpretum," 1692, 8vo. &c. &c. with several controversial tracts. He was buried in this Cathedral, in December, 1710.

24. Francis Atterbury was installed dean of this cathedral, September 27, 1711; previous to which he had been chaplain to King William and to Queen Anne; lecturer of St. Bride's; archdeacon of Totness, 1700; Dean of Carlisle, 1704; canon residentiary of the church of Exeter, and preacher at the Rolls Chapel. In 1713 he was promoted to the bishoprick of Rochester and deanery of Westminster; and in 1722 was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason, where he remained until 1723, and was then, on the passing of a Bill of Pains and Penalties against him, obliged to leave the country. He died at Paris, February 15, 1731-2. The writings of this prelate have been popular.

25. George Smallridge, a native of Lichfield, was elected a student of Christ Church in 1682, and in 1693 was made a prebendary of Lichfield. In the year 1711 he was made canon of Christ Church, and in 1713 he succeeded Atterbury in the deanery. Next year, he was consecrated

Bishop of Bristol, with permission to hold his deanery in commendam. He died, September 27, 1719, and was buried at Bristol.

26. Hugh Boulter, originally of Christ Church, and afterwards fellow of Magdalen College, succeeded to the deanery, 1719, which he held in commendam with the bishoprick of Bristol; and was promoted to the primacy of Ireland in 1724. He died in London, September 28, 1742, and was buried in Westminster Abbey Church. He left £1000 to Christ Church to be applied for the founding of five exhibitions, to be distributed among five of the poorest and most deserving of the commoners, and also £500 for purchasing an estate to be distributed to five servitors. In 1769, were published "Letters written by his Excellency Hugh Boulter, D. D. Lord Primate of all Ireland, &c. to several Ministers of State in England," and some others, containing an Account of the most interesting Transactions which passed in Ireland from 1724 to 1738.

27. William Bradshaw was born at Abergavenny in 1671, and was installed Dean, September 17, 1724, being at the same time Bishop of Bristol, and holding his deanery in commendam. He died, December 16, 1732, and was buried in Bristol Cathedral.

28. John Conybeare was born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, January, 1691. Having gone through the different gradations of fellow, B. A. A. M. prælector, deacon, priest, he procured the curacy of Fetcham in Surrey, which he relinquished in about a year. In May, 1724, he was presented to the rectory of St. Clement's in Oxford, and afterwards to that of Exeter College. He was promoted to the deanery of Christ Church in 1733, which he held in commendam, after his advancement to the see of Bristol, in 1751, where he died in 1755, and was buried in the cathedral. From his early life Dr. Conybeare was distinguished for his acquirements; and the numerous theological essays and moral discourses, which he has left, are proofs of his merit as a scholar and sincerity as a christian.

29. David Gregory was appointed Dean, May 18, 1756. He was also made professor of modern history and languages, prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, and master of Sherborne Hospital, near Durham. He died in 1767, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.

30. William Markham was promoted to the deanery, October 23, 1767. He was appointed preceptor to the Prince of Wales in 1771, and was also made Bishop of Chester; but held his deanery in commendam until his translation to York in 1776. See "History of York Cathedral."

31. Lewis Bagot succeeded in 1727, and held the deanery in commendam after his advancement to the see of Bristol in 1782; he was translated to Norwich in 1783, in the account of which cathedral more extended notices of him will be found.

32. Cyril Jackson, was a student of this house, and in 1771 was appointed subpreceptor to the Prince of Wales, and to the Duke of York, being at the same time preacher in Lincoln's Inn. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1777, and was preferred to this deanery, June 27, 1783, where he presided till 1807, when he was succeeded by the present Dean,

33. Charles Henry Hall, D. D.

The MONUMENTS of this church are neither very antient, very fine, or numerous. Besides those for Bishop King, Prior Philip, and Lady Montacute, and that ascribed to St. Frideswide, there is none distinguished for architectural or sculptured beauty, or interest. The situations of the following are referred to by letters in the ground plan.

a. An altar tomb, of stone, surmounted by a succession of canopies, niches, &c. and a small chamber, or oratory, at top, all of wood. These are the works of different dates: as the carved wood is evidently of a later style and character than the tomb. The latter appears to have had the effigies of a man and woman cut in brass, and inlaid in the upper stone. It has been supposed by Willis, and other writers, that these were intended to commemorate the parents of St. Frideswide[2].

[2] Near this monument was deposited in 1552, the body of Catharine, the wife of Peter Martyr, the reformer, who visited England in the time of Henry VIII., and became a canon of Christ Church in 1550; but left this country on the accession of the sanguinary Queen Mary, and died at Zurich in 1562. The counsellors of that female tyrant had this deceased heretic tried, condemned, and her remains torn from the earth, and thrown into a dunghill. They were again, however, taken up in 1561, and deposited in their original grave, with much ceremony, by the direction of Archbishop Parker, and Grindal, Bishop of London, &c.

b. An altar tomb, sustaining the effigy of a female, said to represent and commemorate *Elizabeth*, daughter of Peter de Montford, and wife of *William de Montacute*, who died "on Tuesday after the feast of the Blessed Virgin, 1355[3]." She directed that a chantry should be founded, at the place of interment, for two "secular priests" to celebrate divine service daily, for the repose of her own soul, and for the souls of John Bokingham, Bishop of Lincoln, and all her parents and friends.

c. An altar tomb with three lofty canopies, adorned with pinnacles, pediments, crockets, finials, &c., and sustaining an effigy of an ecclesiastic, but without pastoral staff or crozier. This monument is said by some writers to commemorate Prior Guymond, or *Prior Philip*, who died about 1190. By the style of the ornaments I am inclined to ascribe it to the latter person.

d. An altar tomb with a recumbent effigy of a man in armour, reputed to be that of *Sir Henry de Bathe*, justiciary of England, in the time of Henry III.; but the figure and workmanship are much later, and are in very bad style.

f. A monument to the memory of "*James Souch*, or *Zouch*, who died 1503." By his will he directs his executors to inter him under the window of the north transept, where a tomb was to be raised to his memory. He "bequeaths £30. to the convent for vaulting or adorning this part of the church, and 40*s*. to the prior for his grave[4]." The device of an inkhorn and pencase is repeated on the sides and front of this tomb.

i. A monument to Bishop King is of the altar form, inserted in the wall beneath one of the old windows. It was originally placed in the choir, but removed to its present station when the choir was repaved.

[3] Dugdale's Baronage, i. 410. 727.

[4] Willis's History, &c. of Cathedrals, ii. 410.

List of Books, Essays, and Prints,

THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RELATING TO

OXFORD CATHEDRAL;

ALSO,

A LIST OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF ITS BISHOPS.

THIS LIST IS SUBJOINED TO GRATIFY THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, THE CRITICAL ANTIQUARY, AND THE ILLUSTRATOR; AS WELL AS TO SHOW, AT ONE VIEW, THE SOURCES WHENCE THE CONTENTS OF THE PRECEDING PAGES HAVE BEEN DERIVED, AND THE FULL TITLES OF THE WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE NOTES.

THE chief historical information relating to the Monastery of St. Frideswide is to be found in the old historians and chroniclers, to whose labours modern writers are certainly much indebted, and from whose works many have made copious extracts, without discrimination or qualification.

The religious zeal and superstitious credulity of those annalists and biographers, often led them to make assertions which are not always founded in fact, or probability, but prompted them at the same time to record many particulars which would otherwise have been lost; and it is to them we are principally indebted for what we know concerning the ancient state of religion, as well as the ecclesiastical architecture of this country.

William of Malmsbury, who wrote in the twelfth century, narrates the story of St. Frideswide—the burning of the Danes in the church—its re-edification by Ethelred, &c. in his "*De Gestis Regum Anglorum*," lib. iv. published in "*Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam præcipui, ex vetustissimus codicibus manuscriptis nunc primum in lucem editi, Francofurti M. D. C. I.*" His account is inserted, amongst other documents relating to the Monastery, in Dugdale's "*Monasticon.*" Malmsbury tells us, *Legi ego scriptum, quod in archivo ejusdem ecclesiæ continetur, index facti.*

From "*Domesday Book*," a record of high antiquity and undoubted authenticity, we learn what landed property belonged to the establishment at the time that work was compiled.

William de Worcestre, in his "*Itinerario*," written about 1480, but not printed till 1778, merely gives the length and breadth of the church in "gresses," or steps.

Two of the *Registers of St. Frideswide's Priory* are still preserved in Oxford: first, a manuscript, of a large folio size, written on two hundred and fifty-one leaves of vellum (besides a few transcripts of instruments on the leaves originally left blank), is in the Chapter-house of Christ Church. The second is smaller and imperfect at the end, and is preserved with Bryan Twine's MSS. (who gave it to the Society) in the library of Corpus Christi College. The arrangements and contents of these registers are given in the notes to Dugdale's "*Monasticon*," vol. ii. p. 142.

Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College, and keeper of the University Archives, made great collections for illustrating the History and Antiquities of Oxford. After his death, his MSS. in 9 vols. were published by *Anthony a Wood*. *Langbaine*, in 1651, published the "*Foundation of the University of Oxford*," 4to. This small work contains an account of various lands belonging to the Monastery of St. Frideswide, with their situation, boundaries, &c. and was mostly taken from the tables of John Scot of Cambridge.

Brian Twyne, who died early in the seventeenth century, made very considerable collections relating to the University and City of Oxford, which he bequeathed at his death to the University. Some references are made to these MSS. in the "*Monasticon.*" They were of much service to the celebrated *Anthony a Wood*, who was laborious and indefatigable in investigating the antiquities of Oxford. He sold 25 volumes of his manuscript collections to the university in 1692, and these have furnished materials for many subsequent publications.

Dugdale's "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," folio, the first volume of which was printed in 1655, the second in 1661, and the third in 1673, is a work expressly devoted to the elucidation and illustration of the religious establishments of this country. We accordingly find in the edition published in folio, 1817, "with large additions and improvements," vol. ii. p. 135, &c. a History of the Monastery of St. Frideswide and Christ Church Cathedral, from their foundation; with the principal

original documents whence the account has been drawn up. The chief of these are, 1. An Extract from William of Malmsbury:—2. "Ex Historia MS. Johannes Tinemuthensis," in Bib. Bodl. lib. xvii. c. 210, relating the story of St. Frideswide, and mentioning the foundation of the Nunnery:—3. Extracts "ex lib. incerti authoris de vita S. Frideswidæ virginis:—4. Ex MS. Gir. Langbaine:"—5. "Ex libro censuali vocato Domesday Book:"—6. "Ex Registro quodam Monasterii. S. Frideswidæ:—7. An Inventory of the ornaments, plate, &c. belonging to the monastery; besides a number of charters, bulls, letters, visitations, prohibitions, &c.

In 1714, *John Ayliffe*, LL. D. published "*The antient and present State of the University of Oxford*," 8vo. containing an account of its antiquity, sufferings from the Danes and others, an account of its colleges, halls, public buildings, &c.

Leonard Hutten, who was a canon of Christ Church, in a "letter on the Antiquities of Oxford," annexed to Hearne's "*Textus Roffensis*," relates some particulars respecting this monastery.

In 1749 *John Pointer*, M. A. published "Oxoniensis Academia: *or the Antiquities and Curiosities of the University of Oxford*," Lond. Duodecimo. This work contains "*an account of all the public edifices, both ancient and modern*," chapels, parish churches, curiosities, customs, &c.

Sir John Peshall's "*Ancient and Present State of Oxford*," Lond. 1773, 4to. has a short notice of the monastery of St. Frideswide and Christ Church Cathedral. His work was compiled chiefly from Wood's collections, and from the same source he drew his materials for a "*History of the University of Oxford to the Death of William the Conqueror*," Oxford, 1772, 8vo.; and a continuation of the same "*to the Demise of Queen Elizabeth*," Oxford, 1773, 4to.

Wood's MSS. were published by *the Rev. John Gutch*, M. A. under the title of the "*History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, in two Books, by Anthony a Wood*," Oxford, 1792, in two vols. 4to. the second being divided into two parts, or volumes. The same editor published another 4to. volume in 1786, entitled, "*The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls*," by An. a Wood, to which he added an appendix, 1790. This work contains an account of various monuments, inscriptions, arms, &c. in the cathedral. 462-466.

A "*History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders*," by *Alex. Chalmers*, F. S. A. 2 vols. 8vo 1810. contains an ample account of the foundation of the college and cathedral, with a particular description of the present church, its monuments, &c. and a list of the principal livings in the gift of Christ Church; accompanied with "*a View of Christ Church from Christ Church Gardens*," and another of the "*Cathedral*."

No. III. of a "*Graphic and Historical Description of the Cathedrals of Great Britain*," by *James Storer*, 8vo. 1813, is devoted to a description of Oxford Cathedral, which is illustrated by eight plates and a plan:—viz. South-east View from the Cloisters:—North-west View:—Divinity Chapel:—East Side of Chapter House:—View in the Cloisters:—South Side of the Nave and Choir: North Aile of the Choir:—Tomb of Guymond.

In 1814, A "*History of the University of Oxford, its Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings*," 2 vols. elep. 4to. Printed for R. Ackermann, London; and contains plates *of the Chapter House, Mackenzie*, del. *J. Black*, sc.; *Part of Christ Church Cathedral*, being a View in the North Aile of the Choir, *W. Westal*, del. *W. Bennet*, sc.:—View of the Choir, *F. Nash*, del. *F. C. Lewis*, sc. These are coloured to imitate the original drawings.

"*The Oxford Guide*," 1818, and "*The New Oxford Guide*," 1817, contain some particulars of Christ Church and its cathedral; but nothing new or interesting.

"*Walks in Oxford, comprising an original, historical, and descriptive Account of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings of the University*," 8vo. 1817, by W. M. Wade. A concise account of Christ Church is given, chiefly from Chalmers.

Among the more general works, where any thing relating to the ancient monastery of St. Frideswide or the cathedral of Christ Church is recorded, "*Leland's Collectanea*," written in the reign of Henry VIII., and first printed by Hearne in 1714-15, but reprinted in 1774, contains several particulars relative to the monastery. See vol. i. 46, 279; ii. 326, 418; iii. 268; iv. 72.

In Kennett's "*Parochial Antiquities*," Oxon. 1695, 4to. and second edition, are many charters, bulls, confirmations, ordinations, &c. relating to the monastery.

Among the documents preserved in *Rymer's* "*Fœdera*," the first volume of which was printed in 1704, are, "Clemens V^tus^ Papa suscipit Priorem et Conventum Sanctæ Frideswidæ Oxonii sub sua protectione." "Bulla Clementis Septimi Papæ de auctoritate supprimendi monasteria." "Litteræ Regis Henrici Octavi de Assensu suo pro suppressione Monasteriorum." "De Monaste-

riis suppressis et collegio Cardinalis Eborum concessis," &c. &c. These documents are reprinted in Dugdale's Monasticon.

The laborious Browne Willis, in his "*History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*," 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1719-20 and 21, gives some account of the Church and Priors of St. Frideswide; and in his "*Survey of the Cathedrals of England*," 3 vols. 4to. 1727,-1730, and 1733, is an account of the establishment of the Bishoprick, with the endowment and alienation of its lands.

In Wilkins's "*Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ*," published in 4 vols. fol. 1736, are various deeds, charters, grants, &c. made to the monastery and cathedral.

Bishop Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica; or an Account of all the Abbies, Priories, and Houses of Friers, formerly in England and Wales*," first published by John Tanner in 1744, and "*reprinted with many additions*," by James Nasmyth, M. A. 1787, contains a brief account of St. Frideswide's Monastery, with a copious list of authorities and transcripts of many original documents.

In King's "*Munimenta Antiqua*," vol. iv. published in 1805, are a few remarks intended to prove the author's favourite theory of the Saxon origin of the older parts of the church. Five plates are given in illustration of the remarks:—viz. 1. East Side of the North Transept:—2. Part of the North Side of the Choir, omitting the Closets and Stalls:—3. North Side of the Choir in its original state:—4 and 5. "Saxon Capitals." These are very inaccurate, and therefore very improper to describe or make any inferences from. Mr. King indeed was a theorist on most subjects of antiquity, and consequently a very dangerous guide.

ACCOUNTS OF THE PRIORS, BISHOPS, &c.

"*A Catalogue of the Bishops of England*," by Fras. Godwin, first published in English in 1601, and reprinted in Latin 1616, under the title "*De Præsulibus Angliæ*," was again republished, with additions and corrections by William Richardson, in 1743, contains a list of the Bishops and Deans of Oxford, with some account of the foundation of the monastery.

"*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*," by Le Neve, Lond. 1716, contains also a list of its bishops, deacons, archdeacons, and canons.

In Roberts's "*Letters and Miscellaneous Papers*," 4to. Lond. 1814, is a list of the priors and biographical sketches of the first thirteen deans of Christ Church.

In Wood's "*Athenæ Oxoniensis*," comprehending his "Fasti," new ed. by Philip Bliss, in four vols. 4to. Lond. 1820, are biographical accounts of most of the bishops and deans of this church.

In the "*Monasticon*," already referred to, is a list of priors, bishops, and deans.

ENGRAVED VIEWS OF THE CHURCH AND OF ITS MONUMENTS.

In addition to those prints already specified, the following are published in *Willis's* "*Survey of the Cathedrals*," 4to. 1742. vol. ii. 402, An "Ichnography or Platform of the Cathedral Church," with references to the monuments, &c. showing four arches of the western part of the church, and part of the "cloysters pulled down when the colledge was built, to make room for lodgings;" also, "The North Prospect of the Cathedral Church," engraved by *Cole*.

In Carter's "*Antient Architecture of England*," fol. 1795, is a plate, No. XXVIII. containing an elevation of one compartment of the North Transept, with plan and details; also a concise description of the same, and a statement that it was built in 1004.

In No. I. of "*Cathedral, Collegiate and Abbey Churches*," by J. C. Buckler, 4to. 1816, is an interesting and well chosen view of "Christ Church Cathedral" from the South-east, showing the Chapter House, &c. also a description of the Church.

Malton's "*Views of Oxford*," fol. Lond. 1810, contains "the West Front of Christ Church," "Christ Church from the Chaplain's Court," and "the Cathedral of Christ Church."

"*Specimens of Gothic Architecture*," by F. Mackenzie and A. Pugin, 4to. Lond. contains "Arch and Capitals, North Transept, Oxford Cathedral." "Upper Window in North Transept." Statue of Cardinal Wolsey under a canopy. Pendant in the Choir of the Cathedral.

In the Oxford Almanack for 1724, is a Bird's-eye View of the whole College from the North-west angle, with full length portraits of King Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, and two other founders and benefactors in the foreground. This, and the following subjects marked with O. A. R. are re-engraved by Mr. J. Skelton, for his useful work of "Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata."

A Bird's-eye View of Christ Church Buildings, including the North Side of the Cathedral, was engraved by J. Harris, from a drawing by W. Williams, for the Ox. Alm. 1725, O. A. R.

"South-east View of Christ Church," from the Meadows, in which the Spire of the Cathedral only is shown, for the Ox. Alm. 1776, O. A. R.

"Christ Church from the Meadows," engraved by *Basire*, from a drawing by *Turner*, for the Ox. Alm. for 1799, O. A. R.

"South-east View of Christ Church Cathedral," *Edward Dayes*, del. *James Basire*, sculp., for the Ox. Alm. Engraved in a coarse, open style, but correct in proportions. O. A. R.

"View of the Cathedral of Christ Church, and part of Corpus Christi College;" *J. M. W. Turner*, del. *James Basire*, sc. for the Ox. Alm. This is incorrect in proportions and details, and only shows the Tower, and part of the East End.

"The Cathedral of Christ Church, from the Dean's Garden;" *M. A. Rooker*, del. et sculp.

In Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," Lond. 1817. vol. ii. is a view of "Christ's Church Cathedral, from the Dean's Garden; drawn and etched by *J. Coney*."

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF THE BISHOPS AND DEANS.

ROBERT KING: a full length, from the painted glass, *William Towler*, sc.

JOHN HOWSON*: fol. *M. Dro*, (eshout.)

NATHANIEL CREW: 1. *Kneller*, pinx. 1698, *J. Faber*, sc. mez. 1727—2. large fol. *D. Loggan*, sc.—3. large mez. *F. Place*;—4. fol. *R. White*.

HENRY COMPTON*: 1. *J. Riley*, pinx.—*Isaac Becket*, sc. mez.—2. large fol. *D. Loggan*, 1679; —3. *Hargrave*, pinx.—*J. Limon*, sc. mez.—4. *J. Smith*, 4to. mez.

JOHN FELL, with John Dolben and Richard Allestree. *P. Lely*, pinx. *D. Loggan*, sc.

JOHN HOUGH, see History, &c. of Lichfield Cathedral:—1. *Dyer*, pinx. *Faber*, sc.—2. mez. engraved by *Heath*, from the same picture in Wilmot's Life of the Bishop, 4to. 1812. 3. *Riley*, pinx. *Williams*, sc.—4. mez. prefixed to his "Life," by Wilmot. *Kneller*, pinx. *Car. Watson*, sc. In the same volume is a view of his monument in Worcester Cathedral, and a representation of the Bass relief, on a Tablet.

WILLIAM TALBOT, as chancellor of the Order of the Garter: 1. *Kneller*, pinx. *Faber*, sc.—2. *Kneller*, pinx. *Vertue*, 1720, fol. A third in Hutchinson's History of Durham.

JOHN POTTER*: oval frame, large fol. *Dahl*, pinx. *G. Vertue*, sc. 1727. ha. len. large fol.—*T. Gibson*, pinx. *Vertue*, sc. an etching. See History of Salisbury Cathedral.

THOMAS SECKER: *Hudson*, pinx. *M'Ardell*, sc. mez.—oval frame, *T. Willes*, pinx. *M'Ardell*, sc. 1747, mez.

ROBERT LOWTH, sitting with the Hebrew Bible before him, large fol. *R. E. Pine*, pinx. *J. K. Sherwin*, sc. 1777. The first impression was inscribed "Bishop of Oxford."

DEANS.—JOHN CONYBEARE*, as Bishop of Bristol, 4to.

JOHN KING*, 4to. 1. *F. Delaram*, sc.—2. 4to. *N. Lockey*, pinx. *S. Pass*, sc.

BRIAN DUPPA*, prefixed to his "*Helps to Devotion*," 1674, 12mo. *R. White*, sc. See History, &c. of Salisbury Cathedral.

GEORGE MORLEY*: *P. Lely*, pinx. *R. Tompson*, sc—in Birch's "*Lives*," *Lely*, pinx. *Vertue*, sc. 1740.—sitting in a chair. See History of Winchester Cathedral.

JOHN FELL. See Bishop Fell.

HENRY ALDRICH*: *Busch*, sc.—in Hawkins's "Hist. of Music," *G. Kneller*, pinx. *J. Caldwell*, sc. oval, *Kneller*, *Heath*, prefixed to Elements of Civil Architecture, 8vo. 1813. Oval, mez. *Kneller*, pinx. 1696. *Smith*, sc.

FRANCIS ATTERBURY*: oval, ad vivum, *Faber*, sc. mez.—4to. *Faber*, sc. mez.—*Kneller*, pinx. *Vr. Gucht*, sc. fol.—oval, 8vo. *Vr. Gucht*, *Kneller*, 1718, *J. Simon*, sc. mez. *J. Smith*, sc. large fol. mez. prefixed to his "Sermons," 8vo. *Vertue*, sc. 1735, *G. White*, sc.

HUGH BOULTER*, Archbishop of Armagh, 1724: own hair, sitting, holding a book, mez. *W. Ashton*, pinx. *T. Beard*, 1728, whole length, several persons attending as on a visitation, sh. mez. *F. Bindon*, pinx. 1742. *J. Brooks*, sc.

WILLIAM MARKHAM*: three quarters, standing, holding a square cap, sh. mez. *Reynolds*, del. *J. R. Smith*, sc. 1778.—another in a canonical habit; anonymous.

* Portraits of all whose names are distinguished by an *, are hung up in the Hall of Christ Church College, where are also those of Bishops Corbet, Bancroft, Smallwell, and Jackson. Deans Ravis, Smallridge, Fell, Bradshaw, Bagot, Jackson, and Canon Burton. *Oxford Guide.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF

The Priors of St. Frideswide and Bishops of Oxford,

WITH

CONTEMPORARY KINGS OF ENGLAND.

No.	PRIORS.	Admitted.	Died or Translated.	Buried at	Kings.
		Norman Dynasty.			
		From	To		
1	Guimond, or Wimund	[1]1111	1130 or 1141	Oxford	Henry I.
2	Robt. de Cricklade, alias Canutus	1150	———	———	Henry II.
3	Philip	1180	———	———	Richard I.
4	John	1191	———	———	Richard I.
5	William	1204	———	———	John.
6	Simon	1225	Resigned 1228	———	Henry III.
7	Helyas, or Elias	July 20, 1228	———	———	Henry III.
8	E Scotus	———	Deprived 1235	———	Henry III.
9	William de Gloucester, or de Glovernia [2]	1235	———	———	Henry III.
10	Walter de Crokesley	Sept. 19, 1235	———	———	Henry III.
11	Gilbert	Oct. 17, 1235	———	———	Henry III.
12	Rnbert de Weston [3]	June 3, 1248	———	———	Henry III.
13	Robert or John de Olney [4]	July 28, 1259	1278	———	Henry III.
14	John Lewknor or de Lewkeneshovre	Oct. 1, 1278	———	———	Henry III.
15	Robert de Ewelm [5]	Feb. 3, 1284	Resigned 1291	———	Henry III.
16	Alexander de Sutton	April 29, 1294	Died 1316	———	Edward I.
17	Robert de Dorvestone	Augnst 30, 1316	1346	———	Edward II.
18	John de Lyttlemore	Feb. 2, 1338	[6]1349	———	Edward III.
19	Nicholas de Hungerford	May 11, 1349	Resigned 1362	———	Edward III.
20	John de Wallingford	1362	Resigned 1373	———	Edward III.
21	John Dudeford	Dec. 1373	Resigned from age 1391	———	Edward III.
22	Thomas Bradenell	May 23, 1391	———	———	Richard II.
		Lancasterian.			
23	Richard de Oxenford	1401	———	———	Henry IV.
24	Edmund Andover	June 8, 1434	Died about 1440	———	Henry VI.
25	Robert Downham	1440	———	———	Henry VI.
26	George Norton	147-	Died about 1480	———	Edward IV.
27	Richard Walker	1480	1495	———	Edward IV.
		Union of York and Lancaster.			
28	Thomas Ware	Jan. 6, 1496	1501	———	Henry VII.
29	William Chedill	June 6, 1501	Resigned 1513	———	Henry VII.
30	John Burton	April 8, 1513	Resigned [7]	Oseney	Henry VIII.
	BISHOPS.	**Reformation.**			
1	Robert King, D. D. [8]	Nov. 4, 1546	Dec. 4, 1557	Oxford	Henry VIII.
2	Hugh Coren, LL. D.	Sep. 3, 1567	Oct. 1568	Swinbrook	Elizabeth.
3	John Underhill, D. D.	Dec. 11, 1589	May, 1592	Oxford	Elizabeth.

1 Godwin says it was in 1110 that he became Prior. A MS. in Har. Coll. No. 79, has it Millesimo Cmo. XXIJ.—Dugdale's Mon. Angl. ii. 135.

2 Twyne calls him William de Sancto Aldato.

3 Willis, in Mit. Abbies, places this prior immediately after William, the fifth prior.

4 Roberts says he was elected 1254, and calls him De Ancy.

5 Roberts calls him Weston, alias Eveline.

6 According to Willis, he died in 1346.

7 Resigned to Wolsey after presiding eleven years. In 1531 he was made abbot of Oseney.

8 Translated from Oseney, of which he was the last Abbot.—Le Neve, 228.

No.	BISHOPS.	Elected or Admitted.	Died or Translated.	Buried at	Kings.
		Union of Crowns.			
4	John Bridges, D. D.	Jan. 12, 1603	March 26, 1618	Oxford	James I.
5	John Howson, D. D.	May 9, 1619	To Durham.....Sept. 18, 1628	St. Paul's, London....	James I.
6	Richard Corbett, D. D.	Oct. 19, 1628	Norwich, April 7, ... 1632	Norwich	Charles I.
7	John Bancroft, D. D.	June 10, 1632	Feb. 1640	Church of Cuddesden.	Charles I.
8	Robert Skinner	1611	To Worcester, Oct. 1663	Worcester	Charles II.
9	William Paul, D. D.	Dec. 20, 1663	May 24, 1665	Church of Brightwell	Charles II.
10	Walter Blandford, D. D.	Dec. 3, 1665	Worcester.....June 13, 1671	Worcester Cathedral.	Charles II.
11	Nathaniel Crew	July 2, 1671	To Durham.....Oct. 22, 1674	Stene ...	Charles II.
12	Henry Compton	Dec. 6, 1674	To London.....Dec. 18, 1675	Fulham	Charles II.
13	John Fell	Feb. 6, 1675	July, 1686	Oxford	Charles II.
14	Samuel Parker	Oct. 17, 1686	March 20, 1687	Magd. College Chapel	James II.
15	Timothy Hall	Oct. 7, 1688	April 10, 1690	Hackney Church	James II.
16	John Hough	May 11, 1690	To Lichfield...Aug. 5, 1699	Worcester Cathedral.	William & Mary.
17	William Talbot.	Sept. 24, 1699	Salisbury .....April 23, 1714	St. James's, Westm.	Anne.
18	John Potter	May 15, 1715	Caoterbury ....Feb. 28, 1737	Croydon	George I.
19	Thomas Secker	Bristol.....March, 1737	Canterbury 1758	Lambeth	George II.
20	John Hume	Bristol.....June 10, 1758	Salisbury 1766	Salisbury	George II.
21	Robert Lowth	St. David's....Sept. 16, 1766	London.....May 3, 1777	Fulham	George III.
22	John Butler	May 3, 1777	Hereford 1788	———	George III.
23	Edward Smallwell	St. David's, March 11, 1788	——— 1799	———	George III.
24	John Randolph	Aog. 13, 1799	Baogor 1807	Fulham	George III.
25	Charles Moss	Jan. 13, 1807	1811	Oxford	George III.
26	William Jackson	Dec. 31. 1811	Dec. 2, 1815	Oxford	George III.
27	Henry Legge	March 21, 1816	———	———	

A Chronological List of the Deans of Oseney and Oxford.

No.	DEANS.	Admitted.	Died, or removed.	No.	DEANS.	Admitted.	Died, or removed.
1	John Hygden	1524	Died 1532	18	Edward Reynolds	April 12, 1648	Ejected 1650
2	John Oliver [1]	Feb. 1533	Died 1552	19	John Owen [4]	Mar. 18, 1651	Ejected 1659
3	Richard Cox [2]	{Oseney, Nov. 4, 1545}	Deprived 1553	20	Edward Reynolds	{Restored, Mar. 13, 1659}	Resigned
4	Richard Martiall	1553	Ejected .....May, 1559	21	George Morley	July 27, 1660	{Bp. of Worcester, Oct. 1660
5	George Carew	May 16, 1559	Resigned 1561				
6	Thomas Sampson	1561	Deprived 1561	22	John Fell [5]	Nov. 30, 1660	{Bp. of Oxford, Feb. 6, 1675
7	Thomas Godwyn	June, 1565	Dean of Canterbury 1566				
8	Thomas Cowper	April 30, 1567	Bp. of Lincoln,... 1570	23	John Massey	Dec. 29, 1686	Resigned, Nov. 30, 1688
9	John Piers	1570	Bp. of Rochester, 1576	24	Henry Aldrich	June 17, 1689	Died.....Dec. 14, 1710
10	Toby Mathew	1576	Resigned 1584	25	Fraocis Atterbury	Sept. 27, 1711	Bp. of Rochester.. 1713
11	William James	1584	Dean of Durham, 1596	26	George Smallridge [6]	July 18, 1713	Sept. 27, 1719
12	Thomas Ravys [3]	1594	{Bp. of Gloucester March 19 1604	27	Hugh Boulter	Nov. 6, 1719	Archbp. of Armagh, 1724
				28	William Bradshaw	Sept. 17, 1724	Dec. 16, 1737
13	John Kyng	Aug. 4, 1605	Bishop of London, 1611	29	John Conybeare	Jan. 17, 1732	Died.....July 13, 1755
14	William Godwyn	Sept. 13, 1611	June 11, 1620	30	David Gregory	May 18, 1756	1767
15	Richard Corbet	June 21, 1620	{Bp. of Oxford, Oct. 19 1628	31	William Markham	Oct. 23, 1767	Archbp. of York.... 1776
				32	Lewis Bagot	Jan. 25, 1777	Bp. of Norwich... 1783
16	Brian Duppa	Nov. 28, 1629	Bp. of Salisbury... 1638	33	Cyril Jackson	June 27, 1783	Died 1809
17	Samuel Fell	June 24, 1638	Ejected.....Feb. 1, 1618	34	Charles Henry Hall	Oct. 21, 1809	———

1 Godwin mentions Moore as a successor to Higden. 2 He was the first dean on the cathedral foundation. 3 Le Neve says, 1595.—231.

4 Le Neve says he enjoyed the office from March 18, 1650.—231. 5 He was permitted to hold the deanery in commendam.

6 Bishop of Bristol in 1714, with leave also to hold the deanery in commendam. Le Neve says he was removed to the deanery on the 11th of July.

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